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Kilgore Seed Co.

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Stores Located at: PLANT CITY, PALMETTO
WAUCHULA, SANFORD, VERO BEACH
AND CANAL POINT, FLORIDA

**Spring
1927**

Our Extra Selected Globe is strong and most vigorous, producing marketable fruit after many other Globe types are dead. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6; 10 lbs. \$57.50; 25 lbs. \$137.50; 100 lbs. \$500, delivered.

**KILGORE'S
EXTRA
SELECTED
GLOBE**

KILGORE'S CROWN SELECTED GLOBE

Kilgore's Crown Selected Seed means greater vitality, quick, uniform germination, luxuriant plant-growth, and abundant production of first-grade fruit of unsurpassing quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4; lb. \$15; 10 lbs. \$140, delivered.

KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT DARK LONG GREEN

Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green is one of the earliest, heavy-yielding, perfect-shipping cucumbers. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14; 25 lbs. \$32.50; 100 lbs. \$115, delivered

D. N. Shoemaker

THE BRED-RIGHT FAMILY

What is Bred-Right Seed? Bred-Right Seed is just what the name implies. It means that, by years of careful breeding, selecting and reselecting, rogueing, right planting, cultivating, handling, cleaning, and grading, the seed stock is bred up to the very highest standard, which means greater vigor, productiveness, purity, trueness of type, freedom from disease, and uniformity of both plant-growth and progeny.

There is no secret or mystery about Bred-Right Seed; it is simply a matter of doing a thing in a way that cannot fail to bring results. The same principle as is used in breeding fine live stock applies just as fully to breeding fine seed.

Beans, Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless Refugee (1,000-to-1).

Has all the fine characteristics of Refugee (1,000-to-1) in both growth and quality, plus the improvement of being entirely stringless. The best of the Refugees. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; qt. 60 cts.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Beets, Kilgore's Extra-Early Dark Blood-Red Market.

Quality unequalled, and that deep, dark blood-red color all the way through after being cooked makes it very desirable. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.50.

Cabbage.

In our list of Kilgore's Bred-Right Cabbage seed are found the finest strains it is possible to produce anywhere. See the list.

Celery, Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart.

Vigorous grower; heavy yielder; full heart; resistant to Celery diseases. Blanches beautifully, making a most wonderful market appearance, and for quality it rates number one. As a money-maker for the grower it cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 25 cts.; oz. \$2.25; 1/4lb. \$6.50; lb. \$25.

Cauliflower, Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Snowball.

There is no finer strain of Cauliflower to be found. It has required years of breeding and reselecting to build up our Bred-Right Cauliflower seed. Pkt. 25 cts.; oz. \$2.50; 1/4lb. \$7; lb. \$25.

Cucumber, Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green.

A perfect shipper of the right size, color, and finest market appearance. One of the very earliest, heavy yielders, and quality second to none. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.

Eggplant, Kilgore's Bred-Right Manatee Special.

A high bush variety, but has distinct characteristics all its own. Color of fruits beautiful rich, lustrous dark purplish black, a little longer and more round than Florida High Bush, and nearer same size from stem to blossom end. Its shape, together with the wonderful color and quality, make it one of the most desirable types ever offered the market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 1/4lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6; 10 lbs. \$57.50.

Lettuce, Kilgore's Bred-Right Big Boston.

One of the most highly developed strains, and will satisfy the most critical market Lettuce-grower. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 50 cts. lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.

Okra, Kilgore's Bred-Right Perkins Long Green.

Maximum results are only obtained by planting pure, well-bred, high-yielding seed. There is no strain of Okra seed that will surpass our Bred-Right and we doubt if its equal can be found. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$90.

Pepper, Kilgore's Bred-Right.

The Pepper is one of Florida's important crops, and there is none in which blooded seed tells the story more clearly than in a Pepper crop. You will be picking Peppers of the right type, produced from our Bred-Right seed, when plants from other strains have long since exhausted themselves and dried up. See Pepper list.

Peas, Kilgore's Winner.

This wonderful Pea has no rival from the viewpoint of quality and as a money-making crop to produce for the northern market. A vigorous grower, with short bush, and a heavy producer of large, well-filled, beautiful dark green pods. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; qt. 60 cts.; pk. \$3.25; bus. \$12; 10 bus. \$117.50.

Potatoes, Kilgore's Bred-Right Red Bliss, Spaulding Rose.

Packed in 100-pound crates. Will plant one-third to one-half further and yield 50 to 100 per cent more than the best bag seed. There is no mystery about it—blood always tells. See Potato page; also back cover page.

Tomato, Kilgore's Crown Selected and Kilgore's Extra Selected

are two among the best Globe Tomatoes in existence. A combination of quality, quantity, and earliness means profits for crops grown for the market. See front cover page; also inside Tomato page.

Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Strains

may cost a little more at planting-time, but cheap seed always costs more at harvest-time, in the way of poor and reduced production. Vigorous plants, productiveness, purity, trueness of type, disease-free, and uniform growth are the results of planting the best seeds. See Watermelon pages.

Lawn Grass, Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf Course Grass Mixture.

With our Lawn Grass Mixture, a heavy, luxuriant, beautiful, velvety green lawn can be produced, ready for the mower in three to four weeks. See page 29.

YOUR PROTECTION OUR PROTECTION

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seeds are all put up in sealed packages, and if they are offered to you in any other manner, do not accept them, regardless of who offers them, whether through the mail or at any of our various stores. This is done for the protection of both the customer and ourselves. We pack all small Bred-Right Seeds in convenient-size packages, as shown in our catalogue. Do not accept seed from or in broken packages.

ORDER SHEET

KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Plant City, Fla.

HOME OF THE BRED-RIGHT SEEDS

Money enclosed _____ Dollars _____ Cents, for which please forward by _____
the following items _____ State whether by Mail, Express or Freight

Name _____

Post Office _____ R. F. D. No. _____

State _____ County _____ Box No. _____

Street and No. _____

Freight Office _____ Express Office _____

Date _____ 192 _____ IMPORTANT—Please see that Address, Shipping Instructions, Etc., are correct

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned

Stock No.	Quantity	ARTICLES WANTED	Price	
			Dollars	Cents
		Beans, Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless Refugee (1,000-to-1) Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., pk. \$3, bus. \$11.		
		Beets, Kilgore's Extra-Early Dark Blood Red Market Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$13.50.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Long Island Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Early Jersey Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Copenhagen Market Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Celery, Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.25, 1/4lb. \$6.50, lb. \$25, 10 lbs. \$240.		
		Cauliflower, Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Snowball Pkt. 25 cts., 1/2oz. \$1.50, oz. \$2.50, 1/4lb. \$7, lb. \$25.		
		Cucumber, Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$14.		
		Eggplant, Kilgore's Bred-Right Manatee Special Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6, 10 lbs. \$57.50.		
		Lettuce, Kilgore's Bred-Right Big Boston Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$16.		
		Okra, Kilgore's Bred-Right Perkins Long Green Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9.50, 100 lbs. \$90.		
		Pepper, Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$52.50.		
		Pepper, Kilgore's Bred-Right Ruby King Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5, 10 lbs. \$47.50.		
		Peas, Kilgore's Winner Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., pk. \$3.25, bus. \$12, 10 bus. \$117.50.		
		Potatoes, Kilgore's Bred-Right Red Bliss See page 19.		
		Potatoes, Kilgore's Bred-Right Spaulding Rose No. 4 See page 19.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Bred-Right Cooper's Special Self-Topper Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1, 1/4lb. \$3.50, lb. \$12, 10 lbs. \$110.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Crown Selected Globe Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.25, 1/4lb. \$4, lb. \$15, 10 lbs. \$145.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6, 10 lbs. \$57.50, 25 lbs. \$137.50, 100 lbs. \$500.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Watson Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Irish Gray Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Florida Favorite Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

Important to Customers

We would call attention to the fact that prices listed in this catalogue are not guaranteed to hold good throughout the season. Of course, so long as the present stock lasts there will be no change, but if we find it necessary to replenish stock it is possible there may be some change, in which case you will be advised promptly. Should order be received incomplete, wait day or two before writing; we will write you about it immediately.

Notice. Make remittance by check, money order, or stamps with order, and by doing this save the purchaser fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal departments for collecting and returning money. Always order in name of head of family to avoid confusion.

Postage. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not postpaid.

Parcel-Post Weight. Parcel-Post weight limit has been extended to 70 pounds, up to and including the Third Zone. Many times you can get big orders cheaper by Parcel Post than express, and often cheaper than by freight. Of course, on large quantities, freight or express is cheaper, but any weight up to 45 pounds will go just as cheap by Parcel Post as by freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not of easy access by freight or express, Parcel Post service will not only be found far more satisfactory, but more economical. Therefore, when making up your order it might be well to consider this. If you are on a

rural route, delivery will be made to your door by Uncle Sam's method of transportation.

Parcel-Post Rate in Florida. First pound 7 cts., each additional pound 1 ct. For example: 5 pounds would be 11 cts. First quart 8 cts., each additional quart 2 cts., peck 22 cts. We pay postage on all packets and quarts. Foreign postage 14 cts. per lb.

Warranting Seeds. The Kilgore Seed Company gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants it sells and will not be responsible for the crop.

Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we use the greatest of care in having our seed-stocks produced for the protection of our customers as well as ourselves.

No Seeds Returned. As a matter of protection to our customers and our own business, we will not permit seeds to be returned, unless mistake was made in filling order. No customer would want to plant seeds that had been returned, nor would we feel safe in filling an order with returned seed.

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Free Flower Seed Offer. With each order for ten 5-cent packages or five 10-cent packages of either flower or vegetable seeds, we will send free one 10-cent package of any flower or vegetable seed listed in our catalogue, your selection. With each order for twenty 5-cent or ten 10-cent packages of flower or vegetable seeds, we will send free, your choice, three 10-cent packages of any flower or vegetable seed listed in our catalogue. If your order entitles you to the free flower or vegetable seed, do not hesitate to make your choice, and place free seed in your order. We want you to have it, so please make your selection.

BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to a bushel of Beans per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less which are prepaid

CULTURE. Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock, muck, or pine land. Beans are a quick-maturing crop and are usually followed by some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the Beans. When another crop is to follow, place the Beans in rows 5 feet apart, so that you can plant between the rows before you finish harvesting the Beans but if a follow-crop is not desired plant in 3-foot rows. The green-podded sorts are the most salable, as a general rule. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

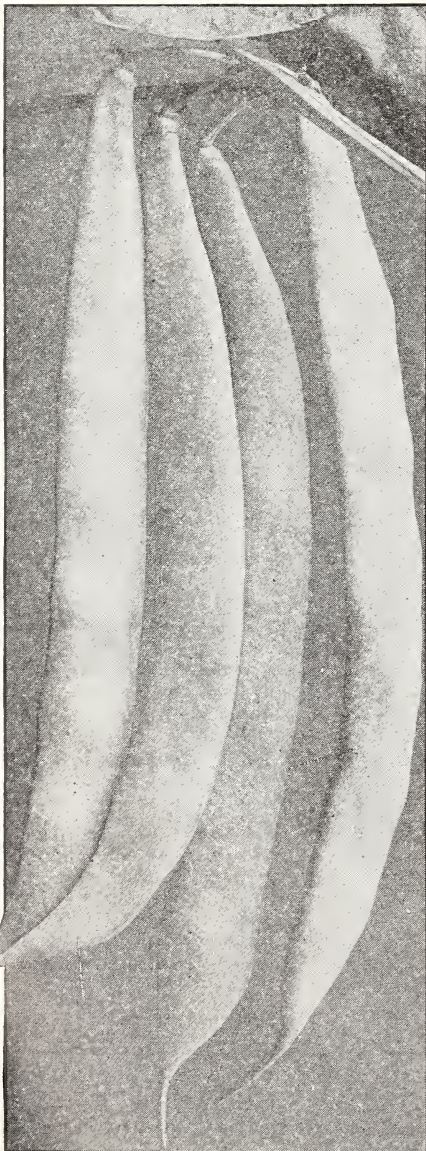
Spring planting in the southern and central part of the state begins January 1 and continues until April. In some sections there is some summer planting of both bush and pole varieties.

For fall crop, plant from middle of August until middle of October and right on through winter and spring; for main crop on Florida East Coast, plant from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill, dropping a Bean every 3 to 4 inches apart, and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high-grade Bean or vegetable fertilizer per acre, making one application. Ground should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from four days to a week before planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed, when both are put in at the same time, and if the vitality is not killed it may cause the Beans to come up baldheaded. Where the crop has had a backset, a hundred pounds nitrate of soda per acre will do wonders. However, we do not recommend the use of nitrate except in rare cases, as both the carrying and eating quality may be materially injured by excessive use of soda.

Keep your garden free from pests. There is no profit in raising vegetables to feed insects.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless Refugee (1,000-to-1) Beans



Bountiful Beans. See page 3

BUSH BEANS

Black Valentine. (43 days.) One of the earliest, round, green-podded Beans and a great favorite with many market-gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$2.65; bus. \$9.75; 10 bus. \$95.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. (45 days.) Entirely stringless and very hardy, standing more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round Snap Bean. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$2.85; bus. \$10.50; 10 bus. \$102.50.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. (45 days.) One of the earliest varieties, and a Bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck-growers. It has long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.

Early Speckled Red Valentine. (46 days.) A standard with the prolific early, round, green-podded varieties. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$2.80; bus. \$9.50; 10 bus. \$92.50.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless Refugee (1,000-to-1). (42 days.) This is a new and greatly improved variety of Refugee, in that Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless is entirely stringless, which makes it one of the most desirable Beans of the entire Refugee family. The long, round, green pods, together with all the fine characteristics of both growth and quality of Refugee, plus the improvement of being absolutely stringless, makes it a most desirable Bean for all purposes. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Refugee (1,000-to-1). (55 days.) A standard and among the very best green-podded types for spring or fall, but not quite as early as some of the other sorts. It is of fine quality, enormously productive and has heavy foliage which gives great protection to Beans in case of frost or other unfavorable weather conditions. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.

Kilgore's Stringless Valentine. (43 days.) A very prolific, entirely stringless, long green-pod variety of finest quality, and will remain firm and tender many days after maturity. Seeds somewhat similar to Red Valentine, only considerably larger. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

An Abundant Spring Crop of Beans Almost Invariably Yields Early and Profitable Returns

BUSH BEANS, continued

Longfellow. (45 days.) A splendid variety with long, slender, straight, dark green pods; early; productive. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Tennessee Green-Pod. (48 days.) Very heavy cropper with large, long, meaty, straight, dark green, flat pods. Extremely popular in many sections of the South. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Bountiful. (46 days.) This variety is well known in many sections throughout the country. It is a vigorous grower, productive, with very long, green flat pods, stringless, tender, and excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Kilgore's Stringless Wax. (46 days.) This is a new Wax Bean for Florida, and one that, on account of it being stringless, is going to take the lead over many of the wax types which have been popular with our Bean-growers. It is also far more productive than Davis' Wax and just as early. In shape it is a long, fine, semi-flat-podded type, of splendid quality, with black seed. Try this Stringless Wax; you will like it. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Davis' White Wax. (48 days.) This has been Florida's standard Wax Bean for several years. Early and very productive, of fine quality. Beautifully shaped Beans that are selling well in the markets. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

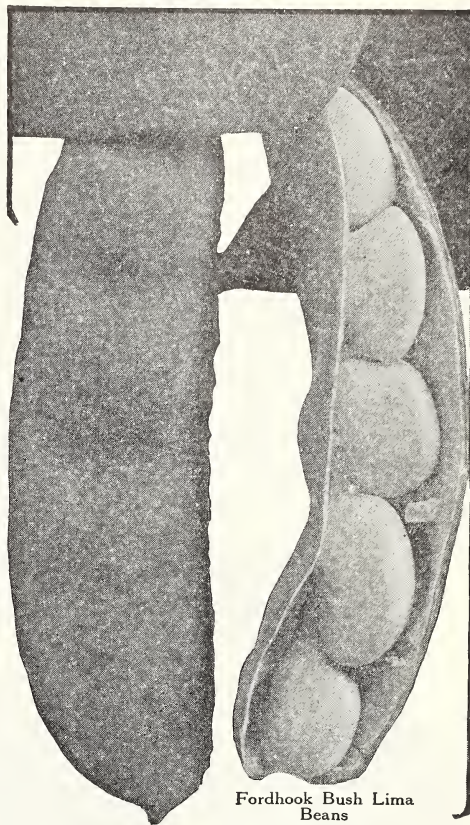
Hodson Wax. (55 days.) Matures a few days later than the early varieties. The Beans are light yellow or creamy white, long, and of fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 75c.; pk. \$3.35; bus. \$12.50; 10 bus. \$122.50.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

One bushel of seed will plant an acre

Fordhook Bush Lima. (65 days.) During the last year or two, Fordhook Limas have become very popular and are profitable in Florida for both fall and spring planting. The pods grow in clusters, the bush is stiff and erect, not subject to the various diseases and insect troubles of the Snap Beans, and on account of character of plant will stand wind-whipping and beating rain better than most varieties. Large, seeds of unsurpassed quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 75c.; pk. \$4; bus. \$15; 10 bus. \$147.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima. (60 days.) This is a well-known and standard Bush Lima. It is dependable and a prolific producer of small Beans of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3.35; bus. \$12.50; 10 bus. \$122.50.



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

POLE BEANS

One peck of seed to the acre

Kentucky Wonder (OLD HOMESTEAD). (60 days.) One of the finest Pole Beans ever introduced. The long green pods are borne in clusters; very productive. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3.25; bus. \$12.50.

Kilgore's Florida Pole. (56 days.) In productiveness and growth it is similar to Old Homestead. The pods are green and the seeds pure white, and of the most delicious flavor. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown than this remarkably fine variety. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3.50; bus. \$13.

McCaslan. (60 days.) Said to be one of the very best Pole types. Produces an abundance of large green pods, plump and juicy, excellent for either Snap or Shell Beans. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3.60; bus. \$13.50.

BUTTER BEANS

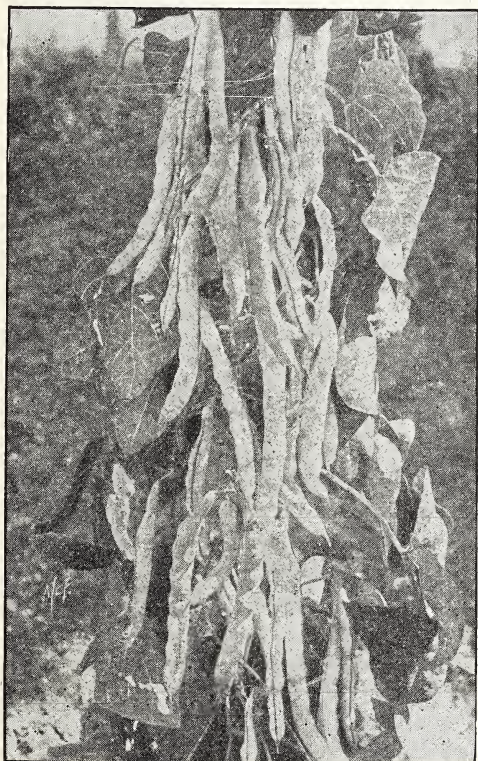
One peck of seed to the acre

Old Florida Pole. (75 days.) One of the surest early bearers, holding up its production well throughout the entire growing season. Striped seeds. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3.60; bus. \$13.50.

Old Florida Bush. (65 days.) Very much like the above, only it is a bush variety, which we consider far superior, because it is earlier, more prolific and, best of all, you do not have to "stick" them. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3.60; bus. \$13.50.



Hodson Wax Beans



Kilgore's Florida Pole Beans

BEETS

*Four pounds of seed
will sow an acre*

Postpaid

CULTURE. Successful culture demands good soil, medium moist, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds of good fertilizer. Plant seed in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. Sow from latter part September to March.

Kilgore's Extra-Early Dark Blood-Red Market. (68 days.)

One of the finest Beets in existence and one of the very earliest. It is of unequalled quality, smooth, clean, somewhat globe-shaped, and just the color that is so desirable for both market and home use. Small top; very uniform in shape, size, color, and growth, and extremely attractive in appearance. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.50.

Crosby's Egyptian. (75 days.) One of the very best turnip Beets of deep blood-red color. If a fine market appearance is desired, you cannot beat this variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet. (75 days.) Has a small top, is a quick grower, and retains its blood-red color when cooked. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

Long Smooth Blood. (80 days.) A splendid keeper of fine quality, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Detroit Dark Red. (75 days.) An excellent blood-red beet, tender and sweet, with small top, uniform growth, and fine round shape. Particularly desirable for market-gardeners. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

Early Wonder. (73 days.) An early variety, producing globular, deep blood-red Beets of fine quality, having a small clean tap-root. A very desirable all round Beet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50.

Early Blood Turnip Beet.

(75 days.) A most excellent variety for either home or market-garden. Produces an abundance of deep blood-red Beets of fine shape, not stringy. Very desirable for any use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

SWISS CHARD

Spinach Beet

Sow in the fall, winter, or spring. Stalks can be cooked and served like asparagus, or they can be used to make a delicious salad. Makes a fine green food for chickens and is frequently called the "Poultry Beet." Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.; 10 lbs. \$8.

BROCCOLI

Sow 1/4 pound of seed per acre
Postpaid

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact. Give same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown in fall, winter, or spring.

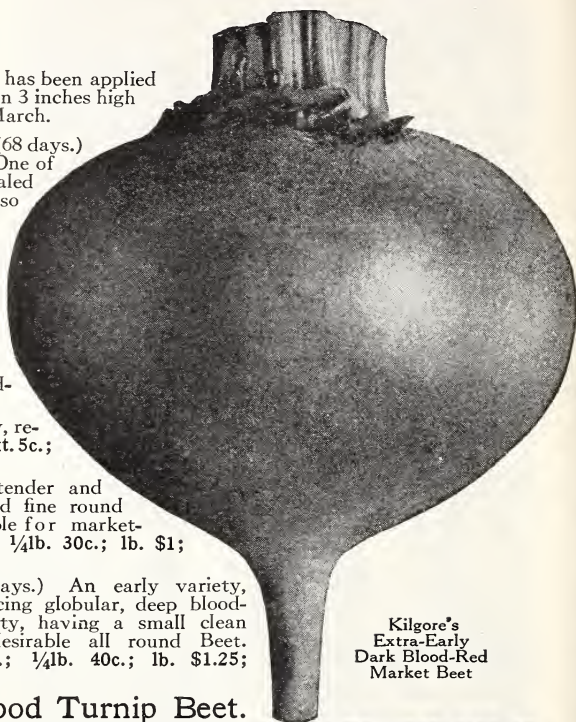
White Cape. (120 days.) Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; 1/4lb. \$1.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

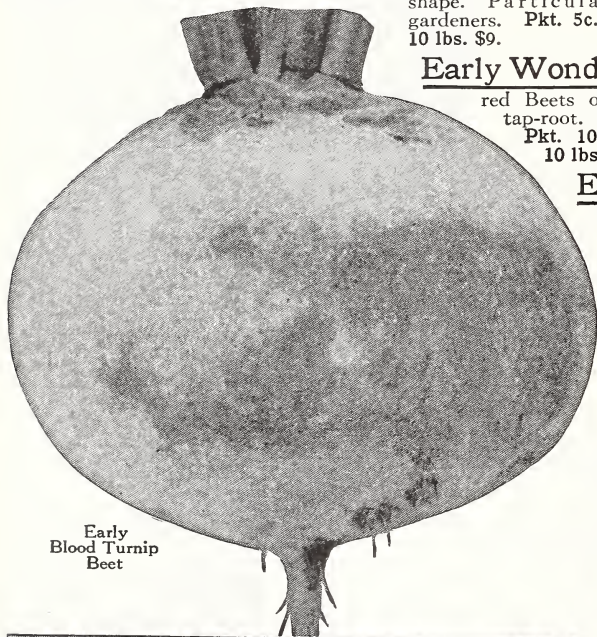
Sow 1/4 pound of seed per acre
Postpaid

Improved Long Island.

(90 days.) Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 1/4lb. 75c.



Kilgore's
Extra-Early
Dark Blood-Red
Market Beet



Early
Blood Turnip
Beet



Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet



Brussels Sprouts

WE WANT our customers and other gardeners to feel entirely free to write us about their planting problems. We are familiar with Florida conditions, know what varieties succeed best in the State, and will be glad to help you on the road to garden success.

CABBAGE

Plant our **Bred-Right Brands**, genuine Long Island grown Cabbage seed for results that cannot fail to satisfy

Sow 6 to 12 ounces of seed per acre

Postpaid

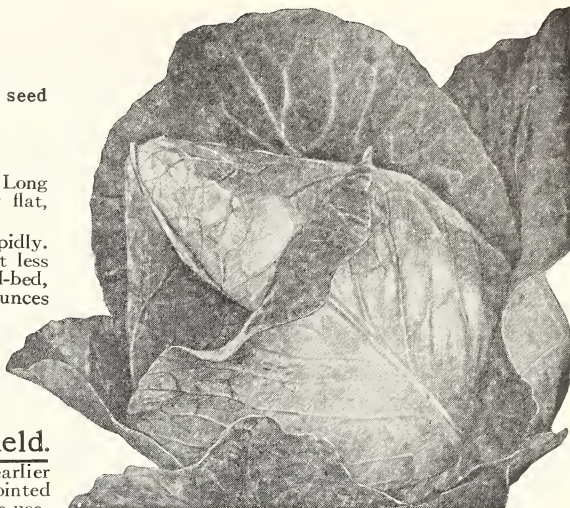
For earliness, we recommend the pointed types, Jersey Wakefield, Long Island Wakefield, and Charleston Wakefield, and in the round or flat, America, Copenhagen Market, and Early Dutch.

CULTURE. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. Therefore, for best results, plenty of fertilizer should be used—not less than 1,000 pounds per acre, and a ton is better. Where planted in seed-bed, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover 1 inch deep, using six ounces of seed to an acre, and do not make your soil in seed-bed as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When crop is planted in field, use 12 ounces of seed per acre. Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and plants 12 to 14 inches apart in row, depending on size head you desire to produce. If you desire small heads, crowd the plants; for large heads place farther apart.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Early Jersey Wakefield.

(80 days.) The very earliest of the Wakefields, maturing a week earlier than the old-type Jersey Wakefield, and just as large. The pointed heads are firm, finest quality, and very desirable for market or home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼lb. \$1; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$35.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 55c.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$15.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

America. (85 days.) Earliest medium-size round-headed type in existence, maturing with the Wakefields. It is a vigorous grower, extremely solid, sure header, not too large, all maturing at the same time, will stand a long time without bursting, and quality unsurpassed. When our Florida market-growers become familiar with it, it will be the most popular round or flat-head type. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼lb. \$1; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$35.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Long Island Wakefield.

(90 days.) One of the best Wakefield type. It is an early, dependable, hard header of large size; makes a fine appearance in the markets and ships well. Better quality cannot be found. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼lb. \$1; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$35.

SELECTED LONG ISLAND WAKEFIELD. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield.

(85 days.) The two outstanding features of our Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield is, first, it matures a week earlier than the ordinary Charleston; second, the crop matures practically all at one time, making it extremely desirable for an early shipper. With this increased earliness there has been no sacrifice in either size or quality. The heads are pointed, uniform size, very solid and desirable quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼lb. \$1; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$35.

SELECTED CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 60c.; lb. \$2; 10 lbs. \$17.50.



America Cabbage

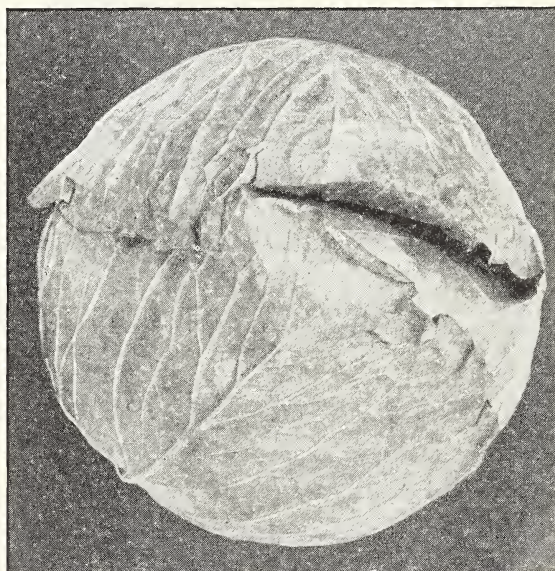
All-Head Early. (95 days.) This Cabbage is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. The flat heads are of a quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Copenhagen Market.

(90 days.) Our extra-early strain of Bred-Right Copenhagen Market is the finest imported stock—the very best to be had—and extremely early, maturing with the Wakefields. Copenhagen Market Cabbage is becoming very popular with our Florida growers, some of the large growers planting it extensively, as it is one of the very earliest, of excellent quality, medium-size, round-headed varieties. It is short-stemmed, with very solid heads having few outer leaves, and can be planted close together. The crop grows very uniformly, maturing practically all at same time, which is very desirable from a marketing standpoint. The heads will not burst open when mature, but will stand a considerable time in an excellent marketable condition. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼lb. \$1; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$35.

SELECTED COPENHAGEN MARKET. (100 days.) Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; ¼lb. 90c.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$25.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE, BRED-RIGHT OR SELECTED



Kilgore's Bred-Right Copenhagen Market Cabbage

CABBAGE, continued

Henderson's Succession. (100 days.) A standard well-known variety with large, flat head, of good quality, and medium early. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Henderson's Early Summer. (100 days.) Another medium-early, old standard variety, with large, slightly round-shaped head. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Florida Sure Header. (110 days.) As the name suggests, it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Red Ball. (110 days.) One of the best-heading, medium-size red varieties. Used extensively for pickling and slaw. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$25.

Mammoth Red Rock. (110 days.) Fine, hard-heading red variety. Large; globular; very solid; deep red, outer leaves spreading and greenish red. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3; 10 lbs. \$27.50.

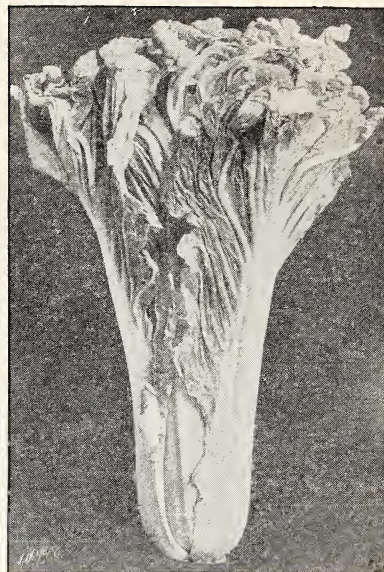
Savoy Cabbage, American Drumhead. (100 days.) Heads firm, medium large, beautifully curled and densely crinkled, wonderful flavor and finest quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$3.

Early Flat Dutch. (100 days.) An old standard variety, well known by all growers of Cabbage. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.

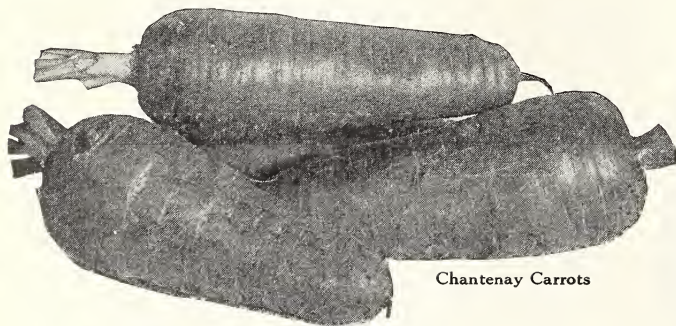
CHINESE CABBAGE

Postpaid

Pe-Tsai. This exceptionally fine vegetable from the Orient is of the Cabbage family but possesses some distinguishing characteristics which place it in a class entirely by itself. In shape it is unlike Cabbage and in growth resembles cos lettuce, while the outer leaves, except in their elongated shape, resemble ordinary Cabbage leaves in general texture. When the outside leaves are stripped away, we see an appetizing picture of lettuce and celery combined, presenting a cool, crisp, inviting appearance well nigh irresistible. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.



Chinese Cabbage, Pe-Tsai



Chantenay Carrots

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 4 ounces of seed per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. Like Cabbage, Cauliflower needs a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds where they can be taken care of. Plant from September to January, and cultivate same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading, draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Snowball.

(100 days.) There is no finer strain of Snowball Cauliflower to be found anywhere. It has required years of breeding and reselecting to build up our Kilgore's Bred-Right Snowball. While the crop is growing, an expert goes over the field, row by row, inspecting each plant, and where a plant does not show proper vigor and character of growth, it is pulled out and destroyed. This rouging process is repeated several times during growth of crop, until every undesirable or off-type plant has been cleaned out. This is the one and only process to build up and maintain high standard stock. If you want the best, plant Kilgore's Bred-Right Cauliflower. Pkt. 25c.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7; lb. \$25.

SELECTED HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL. (105 days.) Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4; lb. \$15.

See inside front cover about the Bred-Right family and what its name implies

CARROTS

Sow 4 pounds of seed per acre

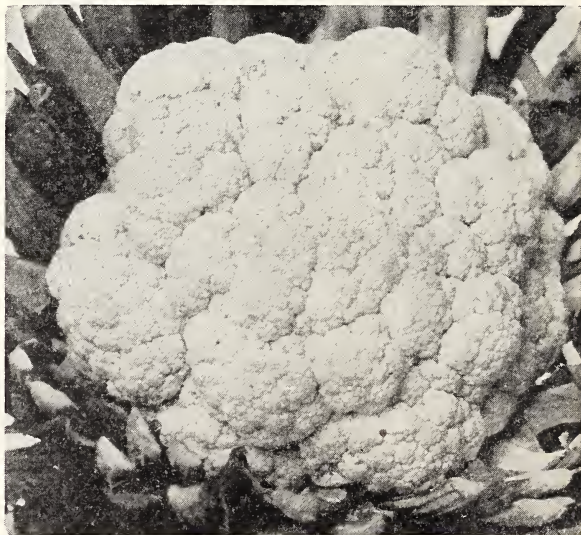
Postpaid

CULTURE. Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked, in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out to 4 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Improved Long Orange. (90 days.) Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Half-Long Danvers. (90 days.) A very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Chantenay. (85 days.) Quality and productiveness are the strong points of this particular variety. The roots are uniform, smooth, sweet and tender, rather thick and on the half-long order. A fine shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower

CELERY

Sow 6 ounces of seed per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. For early Celery, first sowings are made early in June and continue to December. To grow fine Celery, you must have plenty of moisture and fertilizer; in fact, without irrigation it is not a profitable money crop. Of course, it can be grown in a small way for home consumption in some low spot but fertilizer and water are two fundamental essentials. Use one pound seed to 150 yards of bed 36 inches wide. Soil must be put in perfect condition and made into beds 4 to 6 inches high, depending on whether or not the location would be subject to overflow in case of heavy rains. When in condition, thoroughly pulverized and made perfectly smooth, sow your seed broadcast, press into the soil with a very light roller or with a wide board. When this is done, spread gunny sacks entirely over the bed, making the sack only one thickness by cutting it open. Now you are ready to put on the top covers, which should be placed 1½ feet above the beds in a very substantial way so they can not be blown down. Keep ground-covers and bed moist at all times by the use of water-pot. It will take from ten to fifteen days for seed to sprout and when well sprouted take ground-covers off; don't wait too long, for the plants will grow up into the cloth and when it is removed will pull up lots of plants. When plants are an inch high it is good plan to make an application broadcast of pulverized commercial manure which helps to prevent damping-off in seed-beds in summer, a very common disease in Celery-beds. Right here is where spraying should begin, using dry or wet Bordeaux. If leaf-hoppers make their appearance, use Black-Leaf 40 or Nicotine Dust. When plants are 6 inches high, transplant to field which has been thoroughly prepared, after which 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of fertilizer are applied, and then rows 42 inches apart are laid off, making the Celery-beds about 15 inches wide, which should be leveled with light drag. Now you are ready to transfer plants from seed-bed to field, where they should be set in double rows, 5 inches between the plants in the row, and rows 7 inches apart for the old type of Golden Self-blanching, and 6 inches between plants in the row and 8 inches between the rows for the New Golden Heart Tall Self-blanching. Be careful that plant is not set below the bud. After they start to grow, make light application of fertilizer on top of bed, working same in with hoe or rake. Soil must be kept moist at all times. Make application of 500 pounds of fertilizer every thirty days, placing between beds. Nitrate of Soda is used with fine results, being placed broadcast between the rows, working into soil, using 100 to 200 pounds per acre. Just how much nitrate should be applied depends on how the plants look and how they are growing. Regular spraying or dusting with Bordeaux is just as essential as either water or fertilization.

See pages 43 to 47 for fertilizers and spraying materials

Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart. (115 days.)

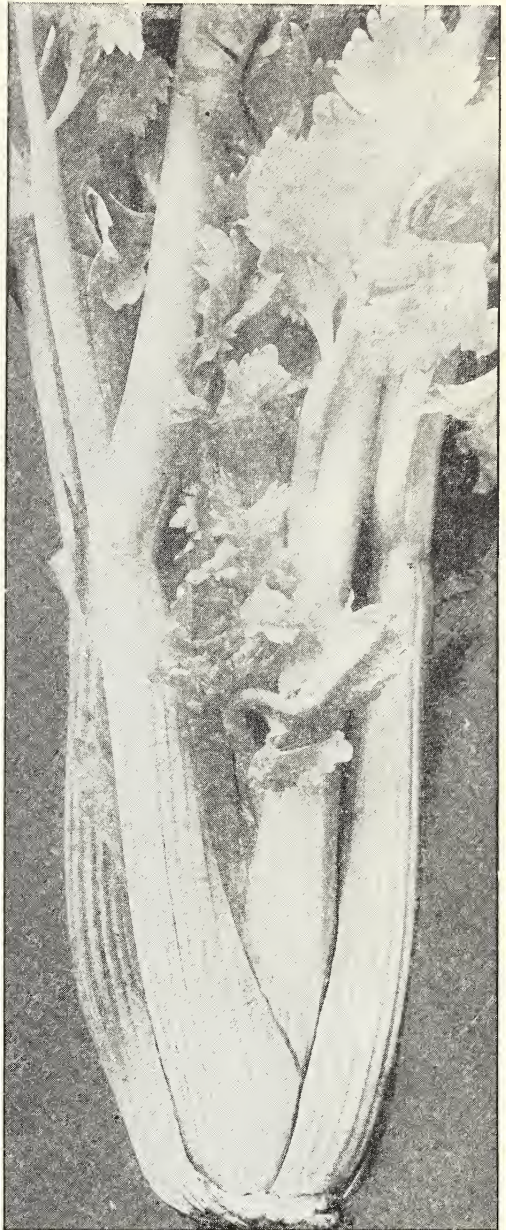
This is, unquestionably, one of the finest and most profitable varieties of Celery ever grown in our state. We are convinced of this by both observation and actual field-tests. Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart is planted extensively in Sanford and Manatee County Celery districts. One of the most popular and profitable varieties planted in the state. We believe it to be one of the finest and most desirable types of Celery for our Florida crop. It is a great improvement over all other yellow varieties, earlier than old Golden Heart, and more easily blanched to a beautiful, clear, creamy white. The plant is a vigorous grower, full heart, and apparently more resistant to Celery diseases than most varieties, and one of the finest long-distance shippers. Pkt. 25c.; oz. \$2.25; ¼lb. \$6.50; lb. \$25; 10 lbs. \$240.

New Golden Heart Tall Self-Blanching. (125 days.)

This is claimed by the seed-grower in France to be an improvement on the old French-grown Golden Self-blanching. The first season or two this variety was a great disappointment, due in a large measure to the fact that no one was familiar with this improved strain and did not know how to treat it. In the first place, it is a very vigorous grower, and was boarded after attaining the usual height of the old type, from a week to fifteen days too early, which meant about 25 per cent less yield, a spindling, tough, stringy stalk, with a poor, undesirable heart and, of course, our growers used the usual treatment all the way through, including fertilization, but this type will not stand as much fertilizer and ammoniates as the old type. Being naturally a vigorous grower, the heavy fertilizing and frequent applications of nitrate pushed it too fast, and consequently the production was a long, stringy, light stalk; and furthermore, in using the regular custom for Old Golden Self-blanching, we got it set too close. This type should not be set less than 6 by 8 or 5 by 9 inches. If given the full four months' growth, not over-fertilized, limited amount nitrate of soda, proper distance, we believe it will give a wonderful yield of as fine quality of heavy, beautiful golden heart as it is possible to produce from any strain anywhere in the world. Pkt. 25c.; oz. \$1; ¼lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.50; 10 lbs. \$120.

Green Golden Heart. (115 days.)

This particular type is grown quite extensively in the Sanford section. Due to the fact that it stands heat much better than other varieties, it is very desirable for either early or late crop. It is very hardy, with heavy, thick yellow golden heart, large ribs, stands up well, and is a very heavy producer. Easily blanched, but takes a week longer than some other varieties. Pkt. 15c.; oz. 90c.; ¼lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10; 10 lbs. \$95.



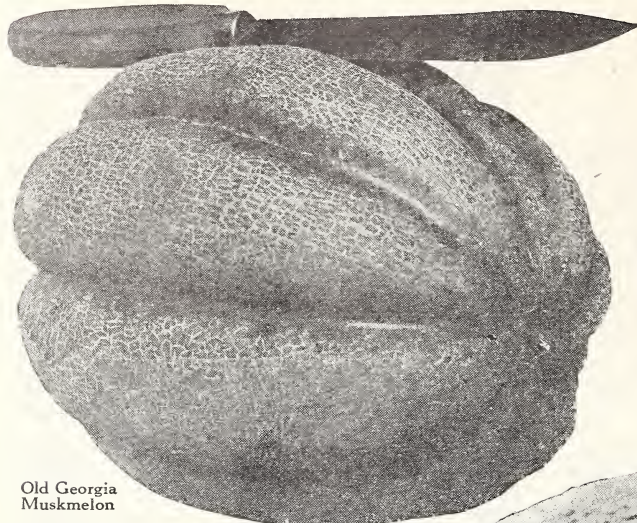
Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart Celery

Old Golden Heart Self-Blanching.

(Old type.) Genuine French-grown. (120 days.) This is the type that has been standard for years throughout the South. It is compact in growth, with large, heavy stalks, beautiful golden ribs and a heavy compact, rich golden heart, crisp, tender and free of stringiness. Pkt. 25c.; oz. \$1; ¼lb. \$3.25; lb. \$12; 10 lbs. \$115.

American-Grown Old Golden

Heart. (120 days.) We find many growers who have got just as satisfactory results from good strains of the American-grown seed as was ever produced by the French stock, and it is even preferred by many growers, for the seed will always germinate better, and, as a rule, less green and sports show up in it. We have one of the finest strains of the American-grown Old Golden Heart to be found, and a type that will give perfect satisfaction. Pkt. 15c.; oz. 75c.; ¼lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.



Old Georgia
Muskmelon

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS

Plant 1 to 2 pounds of seed per acre
Postpaid

CULTURE. Should have rather high, light soil and be planted in hills 6 by 6 feet, dropping eight to ten seeds to a hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when they are 4 inches high.

Kilgore's Hummer. (72 days.) A wonderful melon of unsurpassed quality, and ten to twenty days earlier than Rocky Ford, which is an outstanding and valuable feature. It is well netted, irregular, much larger than Rocky Ford, and has a small seed cavity and delicious, thick deep orange flesh. On account of its extreme earliness, combined with its size and fine quality, it is unequaled, both as a shipper and eating melon. We believe this should be a money-maker for the South. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; 1lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$15.

Rocky Ford, (POLLOCK 10-25, SALMON TINT.)

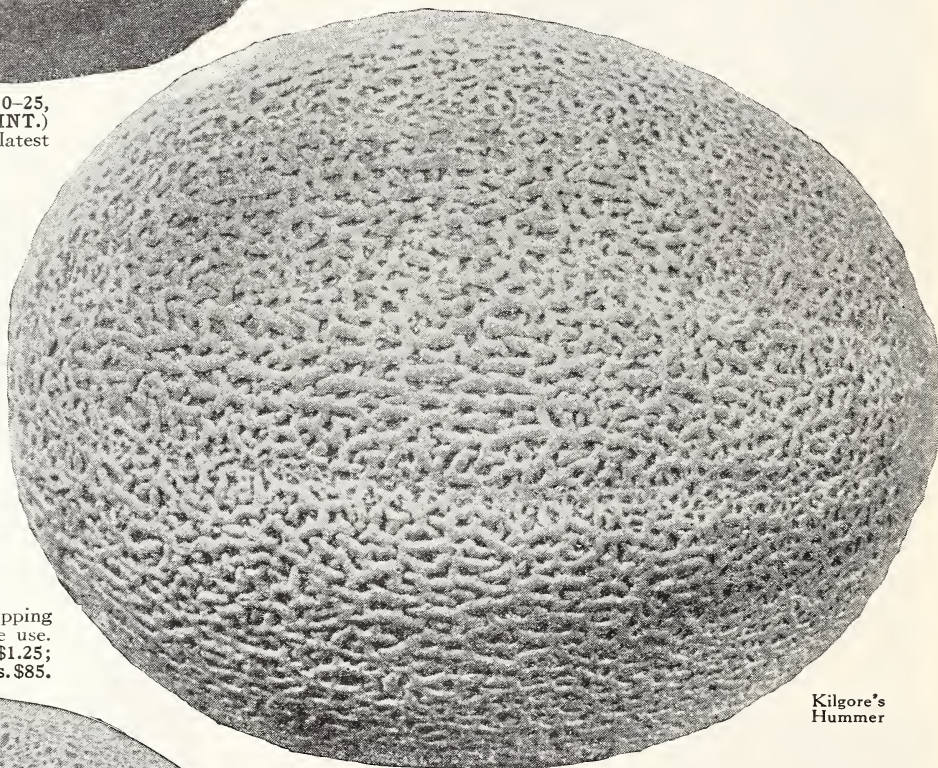
(90 days.) This is the finest and latest improved rust-resistant Rocky Ford on the market. Planted extensively by the Cantaloupe growers of Colorado, California, New Mexico, and Arizona. It is most beautifully netted, uniform in size, and cuts and carries better than any on the market. If you want the best Rocky Ford Melon on the list, buy the 10-25. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; 1lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 25 lbs. \$20; 100 lbs. \$75.

Banana Cantaloupe.

(95 days.) A Cantaloupe of fine quality that grows from 15 to 25 inches long and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; 1lb. \$1.25.

Burrell Gem.

Thick orange meat, small seed cavity, and exquisite flavor. This is a standard shipping melon and fine type for home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; 1lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11; 25 lbs. \$25; 100 lbs. \$85.



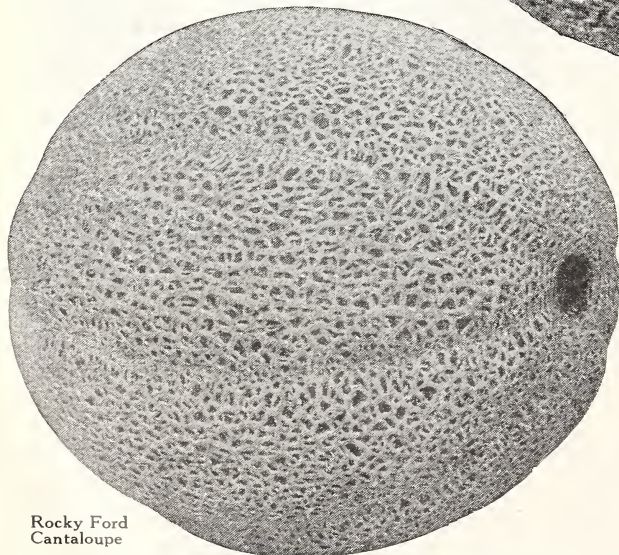
Kilgore's
Hummer

Honey Dew. (100 days.) This melon has smooth, cream-colored skin and light green flesh. The rind is very tough, making it a fine keeper and good shipper. The Honey Dew melon will keep for three or four weeks after being pulled, and retains its fine flavor. It is becoming well known in the northern and eastern markets, and the better known the greater the demand. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; 1lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.

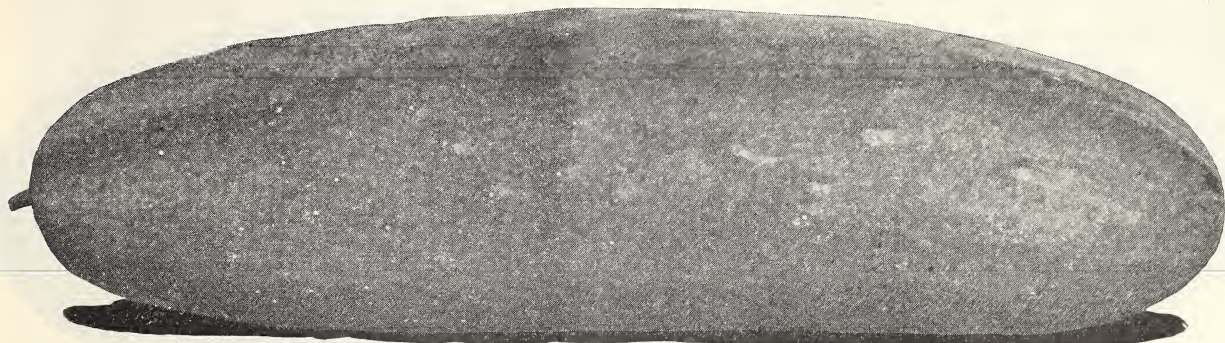
Hearts of Gold (HOODOO). (88 days.) A very fine, densely netted, distinctly ribbed melon having thick, rich orange meat of splendid quality, ripening entirely up to the rind; small seed cavity. A good shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; 1lb. \$1.

Old Georgia Muskmelon. This melon varies considerably from the regular cantaloupe, being very much larger and longer. Doubtless many of our customers remember the regular old-time muskmelon which is more particularly recommended for home use and nearby local markets. Grows large, very meaty and delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; 1lb. \$1.25.

Hale's Best. (75 days.) An extremely early Cantaloupe of wonderful eating quality and a good long-distance shipper. Heavily netted; thick salmon-colored meat. Imperial Valley, Calif., grows and ships unlimited quantities each year. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; 1lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.



Rocky Ford
Cantaloupe



Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green Cucumber

CUCUMBER

Sow 2 pounds of seed per acre
Postpaid

Our superior strain of northern-grown Cucumber seed cannot be excelled, as it is grown under irrigation, where the seed-crop can mature perfectly regardless of uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances more certain of perfect stand and good crop. Low black, or medium low soil, or muck land is, perhaps, the best for growing Cucumbers. The early "cukes" are the ones that bring the money, and to get them early you must figure on protecting them for they are very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. Cucumbers are another of the very best money crops.

CULTURE. Spring planting begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 4 feet apart in hills 2 feet apart in the drill, dropping 6 to 8 seeds in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact, many of our most successful growers make three or four plantings in between hills at intervals of four or five days, so that in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground, which would mean a gain of six to ten days on the fellow who had to plant over. The time gained by several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit if you did not

have to plant over. Eight or ten days difference in any early truck crop makes a wonderful difference in the question of big prices.

Cucumbers are subject to blight, and as prevention is always better than cure, we urgently recommend plenty of early spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. While the plants are young and tender, do not get your material too strong, but as the plants become older increase the strength of your spray. Bordeaux Mixture has always been the main spray for blight and fungous diseases; Pyrox is also good. When using Bordeaux it is a good plan to use 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead powder to each 50 gallons, which will kill any worms that may be on the plants. The safest plan is to spray once a week when plants are two weeks old until they begin to fruit.

For lice, Black-Leaf "40" or Nicotine Dust is the effective treatment

Early Cucumbers Are Among Florida's Big Money Truck Crops. Spring Plantings Are Made January 1 and Through February

Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green.

(60 days.) In offering Kilgore's Bred-Right Brands there are two outstanding points that engage our very careful consideration. First, we must know that the item offered will be perfectly adapted to our soil and conditions in general and whether or not the particular item is a maximum producer; second, and very important, whether or not the item commands the proper and profitable market demand. Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green Cucumber will meet both of these highly important requirements, therefore we offer it to our customers with the absolute assurance that it is the very best that can be planted for profitable returns. Kilgore's Bred-right Dark Long Green is one of the earliest, a heavy yielder, a perfect shipper, holding its dark green color long after reaching distant markets. It is right in size, shape, length, color, quality and of finest market appearance. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14; 25 lbs. \$32.50; 100 lbs. \$115.

Northern Market. (60 days.)

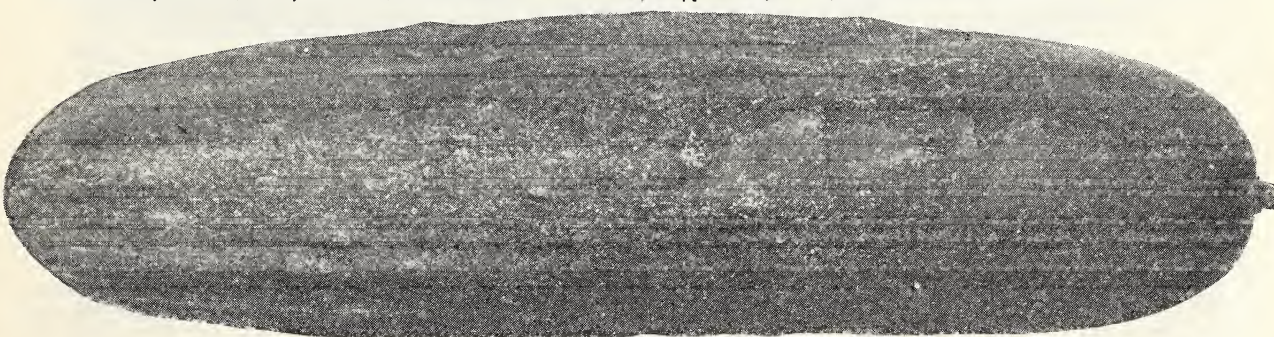
A money-maker because it has finest quality, that desirable dark green color that carries thousands of miles, going into the market looking fresh and crisp, with size neither too large nor too small, but just what the buyers want. The length is 7 to 8 inches, which is an appealing feature. One of the earliest of all Cucumbers. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$12.50; 25 lbs. \$28.75; 100 lbs. \$100.

Rice's Early Fortune. (63 days.)

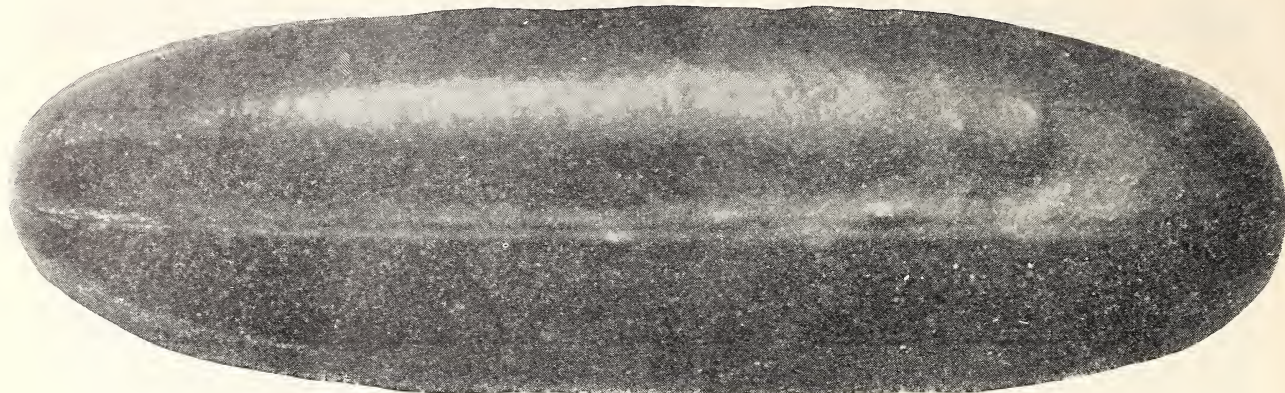
This is a wonderful strain of Early Fortune and is planted extensively in some sections. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$26.25; 100 lbs. \$90.

Early Fortune. (63 days.)

A great favorite with truck-growers throughout Florida. It holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the northern markets, going to the buyer fresh and plump. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 25 lbs. \$20; 100 lbs. \$70.



Northern Market Cucumber



Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Perfected White Spine Cucumber

CUCUMBERS, continued

Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Perfected White Spine.

(62 days.) Like all of our Bred-Right Brands, this particular strain has had the extra field-work, proper breeding, reselecting, roguing, cultivation, handling, screening, and grading which means a crop of greater vigor, productiveness, purity, trueness of type, more disease resistant, and uniform. Truly a most desirable Cucumber for all purposes, especially for long-distance shipping as it holds its dark green color long after reaching the market. It is of fine appearance, very early, and quality hard to surpass. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13; 25 lbs. \$30; 100 lbs. \$110.

Selected Henderson's Perfected White Spine.

(62 days.) Equal to the best offered by the average dealer or seed-house. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 25 lbs. \$20; 100 lbs. \$70.

Early Florida.

(63 days.) An exceeding desirable variety for the northern markets. It is of fine shape, intensely green, not being real sharp at the ends like some other varieties. Try the Early Florida with absolute assurance that you cannot be disappointed in this particular Cucumber. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$26.25; 100 lbs. \$90.

Extra-Early Improved White Spine.

(63 days.) A standard variety of excellent quality and good color. A heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 25 lbs. \$20; 100 lbs. \$70.

Wauchula Perfection. This is a dandy Cucumber of A-1 quality. It is an early, heavy producer possessing that wonderful dark green color that is so desirable for our northern markets, and with fine shape that adds to its attractiveness. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$26.25; 100 lbs. \$90.

Davis Perfect. (65 days.) A Cucumber of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequalled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark glossy green color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$26.25; 100 lbs. \$90.

Earliest of All. (60 days.) This is a fine standard type, very similar to Henderson's Perfected White Spine, and a high-class marketing Cucumber. Earliest of All has the earliness, desirable shape, attractive color and quality, and is numbered among the very best varieties for any purpose. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 25 lbs. \$20; 100 lbs. \$70.

Kirby's Stays Green. Grown for and packed by Kilgore Seed Co. From all accounts this is a splendid type of earliest White Spine. The fruits are 7 to 8 inches long, of cylindrical shape and dark green color. It is a vigorous grower, enormous yielder and fine shipper, commanding highest market price. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13; 25 lbs. \$30; 100 lbs. \$110.

Chicago Pickling. (65 days.) One of the very best pickling varieties. The fruits are small, green, slender, and produced in enormous quantities. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.



Early Florida Cucumber

COLLARDS

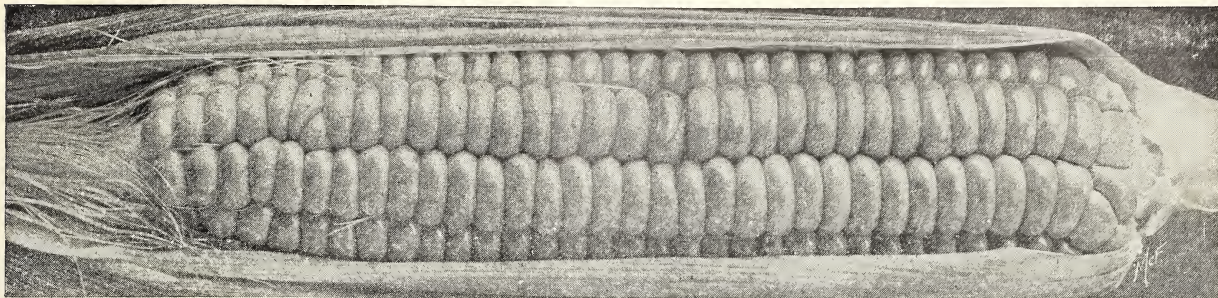
Sow 1/4 pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone. Collards will also make fine green feed for your chickens and cows.

True Georgia Whitehead. A well-known variety, and the kind generally used throughout the South. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Cabbage Collard. Frequently makes a compact white head, like cabbage. Aside from the close bunching habit and resemblance to cabbage it is like the Old Georgia Collard. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.



Gold Bond Sweet Corn

SWEET CORN

Plant one peck of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less which are prepaid

Here is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to our Florida truckers when put on the market early

CULTURE. Plant in well-fertilized rows 3 feet apart and a hill every 1½ feet in the drill; leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee-high apply about 200 pounds nitrate of soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassels. This will not only give you almost twice the yield but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm, use one pound powdered Arsenate of Lead and four pounds of Hydrated Lime. Drop a little in the bud. Ship in pepper crates, six to eight dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from January 1 until March.

Stowell's Evergreen. (75 days.) This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida or any other state for all purposes. Ears large and well filled; cob slender; long, deep grains, of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest strain of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.90; bus. \$7.

Country Gentleman. (70 days.) This is a very superior variety of Sugar Corn which comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's Evergreen. The rows being zigzag makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight rowed Corn. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7.50.

Truckers' Favorite. (80 days.) This is not a Sweet Corn but a very desirable early roasting-ear type and a good one to come in after Adams Early. Makes from one to three large ears, with deep white grains, large and tender. Not only is Truckers' Favorite a fine roasting-ear Corn but it is very desirable for early feeding purposes, as it is the largest early Corn to be found. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.65; bus. \$6.

Florida Roasting Ears. (80 days.) Not a Sweet Corn but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears twice as large as ordinary Sugar Corn, and makes splendid table Corn of superior quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.65; bus. \$6.

Norfolk Market. (65 days.) Not a Sweet Corn, but a very fine, early roasting ear. The ear is medium large, with good length grain, very tender, of splendid eating quality. First class marketing early Corn, and good producer. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; pk. \$1.75; bus. \$6.50.

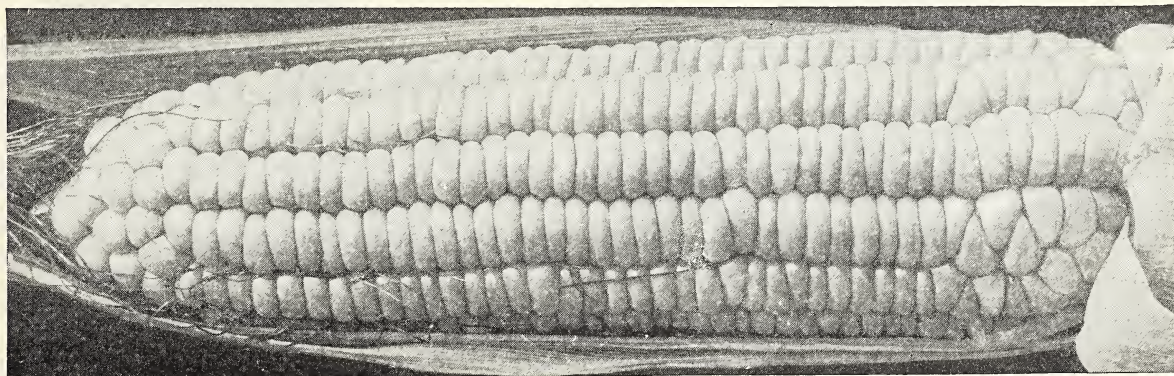
Adams' Early. (60 days.) Not a Sweet Corn, but usually c'assed as one. Very early, about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and is grown extensively for the market. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.65; bus. \$6.

Golden Bantam. (60 days.) Exceptionally fine quality; early; golden yellow grain, sweet and tender. Ears are eight-rowed; flavor exceedingly rich and delicious. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7.50.

Long Island Beauty. (75 days.) Medium-early variety of wonderful quality. Produces large, well-filled, long-grained ears. Among the very best large Sweet Corns, and will reach distant markets looking fresh and green. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.90; bus. \$7.

Gold Bond. (65 days.) The "sweetest Sweet Corn." As the name "Gold" would indicate, this is a golden or yellow Sweet Corn with large ears similar to Golden Bantam, except three to five days earlier, ear twice as large, and yield twice as much per acre. Ears two-thirds as large as Stowell's Evergreen and ten to fifteen days earlier, with 75 per cent as much yield and extreme tenderness and exquisite rich sugary flavor. The heavy shuck closing over the end of the ear adds to it as a shipper and a protection against worms and birds. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 50c.; pk. \$2.15; bus. \$8.

Any of the varieties we list as roasting ears or Sweet Corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn



Kilgore's Bred-Right Manatee Special Eggplant

EGGPLANT

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

The Eggplant usually gives very satisfactory returns as a truck crop. Light hammock land suits it best, but any sandy loam may be used. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee County truckers make their plantings in October and November, before the ground becomes cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over.

CULTURE. Plant seed for spring crop in January, February, and March. For the fall crop, plant in June, July, and August in seed-beds, or in the open field where they are to remain; where planted in the open, the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. Many growers use palmetto fans, stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking them with full force. When planting in the open field, use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed-bed, use one-quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 pounds to a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is an excellent plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time the plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight. If the crop is attacked by worms, add 2 to 3 pounds of Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

Black Beauty. (115 days.) Fruit is thick, lustrous, purplish black, and of the finest quality, and develops quickly. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50; 25 lbs. \$100.

New York Improved Purple Spineless. (120 days.) Very large fruit, with glossy, smooth, deep purple skin. Popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4; 10 lbs. \$39; 25 lbs. \$93.75.

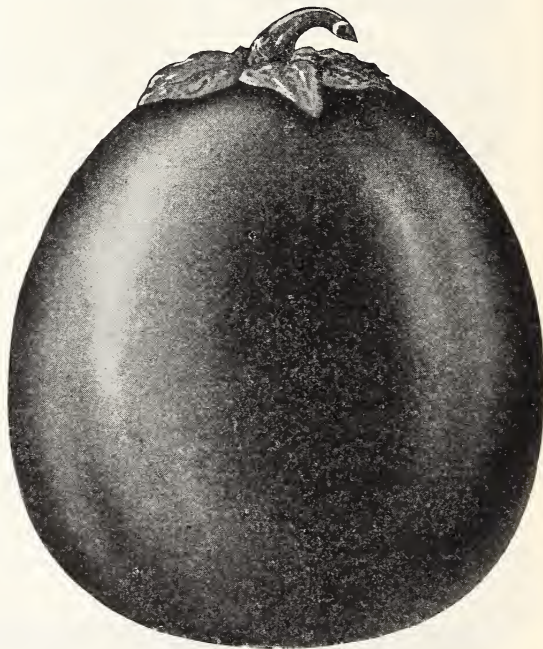
Kilgore's Bred-Right Manatee Special. (110 days.) This is a distinct type of tree or high-bush Eggplant, with the characteristics of both Florida High Bush and Black Beauty. The bush is more vigorous than Black Beauty and not quite as tall as Florida High Bush. The fruits are more meaty, of better shape, not as necky, and a beautiful, rich, lustrous, dark purplish black. The sturdy, vigorous bush holds the eggs well off the ground. Productive, early, and seems better adapted to Florida conditions than other varieties, standing sun and heat better; one of the best shippers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6; 10 lbs. \$57.50.

New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless. (120 days.) A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and one of the very best that can be planted by the southern truckers. Large attractive fruits, and one of the very best shippers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4; 10 lbs. \$39; 25 lbs. \$93.75.

Florida High Bush. (120 days.) A heavy yielder, and, owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by wet weather as easily as other varieties. A favorite with shippers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75.

New Orleans Market. (110 days.) This is a high-bush variety, but fruit is said to be somewhat larger than the Florida High Bush, oval in shape, and a dark purple color. Very productive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50; 25 lbs. \$100.

California Tree. (112 days.) One of the best high-bush types, with fine quality, color, productiveness, and fine market appearance. It is becoming popular with our Florida truckers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50; 25 lbs. \$100.



Black Beauty Eggplant

MUSTARD

Sow 4 pounds of seed per acre

Postpaid

Good green food for your poultry as well as table use.

CULTURE. Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow from June to March in good, rich garden soil in drills 16 inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled. The leaves are light green, very large, curly and quite ornamental. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Chinese Smooth Leaf. A smooth broad-leaved type, with rather distinct ribs; mild and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Master. A very superior variety of large, long, broad leaved Mustard, of fine flavor, crisp and tender. Makes quick, rank growth, with larger leaves than other varieties of Mustard. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

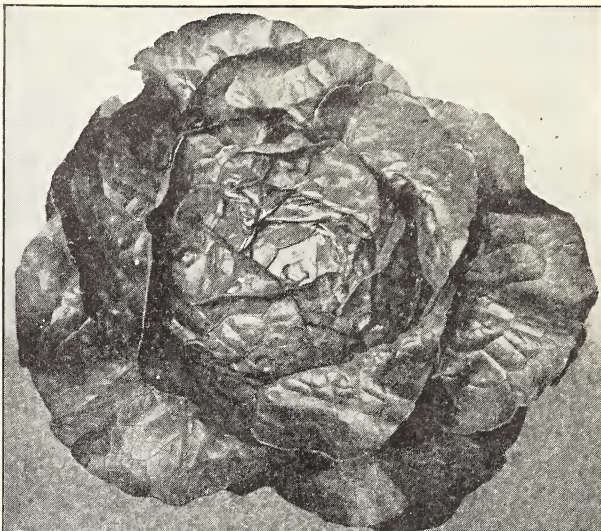
LETTUCE

Sow 1 pound of seed per acre
Postpaid

Our Lettuce seed cannot be excelled, as we secure our stock from the most reliable growers who make a specialty of producing only the very highest type seed.

We have one of the very finest strains of Big Boston that it is possible to obtain. For the last few seasons there has been no little complaint in regard to getting the early sowing to germinate, which frequently meant a delay of at least two weeks in the crop, and, in many cases, inestimable loss to the grower, especially where there was a ready market at good prices for the early Lettuce. This is one of the points we pay special attention to, making thorough tests as to the germination, which should insure our customers against a delayed crop on account of seed failing to germinate. Buy your Lettuce seed from us—there is no better.

CULTURE. First sowings are made September 1 and continue until March. Low, damp, light or dark soil is suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness, and quality, therefore your land must be highly fertilized and moist. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use a light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed-beds; in fact if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to you cannot raise a seed-bed. A great many who have water, cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with water until the seed germinates and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks, which is very good. Be sure that your seed-beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted



Kilgore's Bred-Right Big Boston Lettuce

Selected Big Boston. (75 days.) Our Selected Big Boston is as good, and, in many cases, above the average Big Boston sold, but the price between Bred-Right and Selected is so slight that it should not be considered. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

Iceberg. (74 days.) A very superior and popular variety. The medium-size head is of wonderful solidity, very crisp, always tender, and stands hot weather remarkably well. Outer leaves light green and main ribs of leaves curve to center, keeping head well folded, insuring a perfect blanching. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 1/4lb. 65c.; lb. \$2; 10 lbs. \$19.

Black-seeded Simpson. (80 days.) One of the very best Lettuces that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

New York (Wonderful; Los Angeles).

(80 days.) This variety is among the very best marketable types, making a large, hard, tight head of finest quality. The outer leaves are dark green and the edges are not tinged with brown or red. New York has become extremely popular in California, Colorado, and many large Lettuce-producing sections. A few days later than Big Boston. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 1/4lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.

Romaine (White Paris Cos). (70 days.) This is the correct and popular variety to grow in Florida. Romaine is not planted extensively, although it is frequently a splendid paying crop. Some of the best growers plant it instead of lettuce, as it withstands both cold and heat better. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

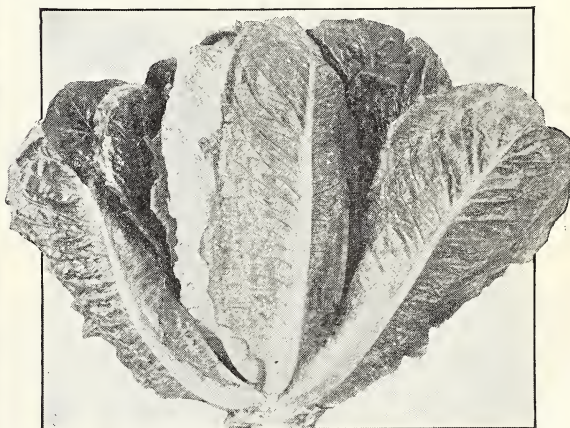


New York or Wonderful Lettuce

Kilgore's Bred-Right Big Boston. (70 days.) Big Boston is a very popular variety, and is planted extensively in Florida, in fact, almost exclusively here in the state. In this strain we offer the very highest developed type Big Boston, where unlimited field-work has been put on it in the way of roguing, reroguing, selecting and reselecting, to bring the seed up to the highest possible standard. We are putting this strain out after many years of field-tests here in the state and know that it will not fail to satisfy our most critical Lettuce growers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.

Keep the Moisture in the Soil

Scratch the surface about 2 inches deep with a rake or cultivator. This loose soil makes a mulch, stops evaporation, and is better than straw, leaves, or grass clippings.



Romaine or White Paris Cos Lettuce



Escarolle or Broad-leaved Batavian Endive

ENDIVE

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill

Postpaid

Plant from August to February, in drills 20 inches apart, and thin out to a foot apart. Endive makes fine salad, flavoring for soups and stews, lovely garnishing, and greens.

Green Curled. A very hardy grower with deep green leaves, beautifully curled. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$12.50.

Escarolle (BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN). Leaves large, broad, thick, deep green, with white midribs, the inner leaves forming a head which blanches to a creamy white, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$12.50.

GARLIC

Postpaid

Comes in bulbs, divided in several parts called cloves, which are separated and planted same as Onion sets. Lb. 45c.; 5 lbs. \$2.

KALE

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill

Postpaid

Green Curled Scotch. This is about the best variety that can be planted in Florida. Sow from August until March, in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

KOHLRABI

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill

Postpaid

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 1 1/2 feet apart, thinning out to 8 inches apart in the rows.

White Vienna. Clear, white flesh; short smooth leaves; fine quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

LEEK

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 75 feet of drill

Postpaid

Sow in fall, winter, or spring, in good rich soil a half-inch deep. When 6 to 8 inches high, transplant to rows 1 foot apart and 4 inches apart in the row; or they may be planted where they are to be grown and thinned out to a stand. Leek is considered much superior to onions for seasoning. If grown rapidly the flavor is mild, and the stalk solid and good size. Northern city markets consume large quantities of this vegetable. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; 1/4lb. 50c.

OKRA

Sow 8 pounds of seed per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. Okra can be planted any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. It can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an Okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and, after all, we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows 3 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. When 3 to 4 inches high, thin out to one stalk every 10 inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and, besides, it stops young plants from bearing.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Perkins Long

Green. To obtain maximum results, it is just as important to plant pure, well-bred, high-yielding Okra seed as the very best seed for other crops. In our Perkins Bred-Right Long Green we offer the very best Okra seed that it is possible to produce. There is a small difference in price but there will be a far greater difference in both price and yield at marketing time. This is the only practical variety to grow for market; in fact, it is planted almost exclusively by market truckers. The pods are long, slender, intense green, and retain their tenderness and color longer than any other sort. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$90.

Selected Perkins Mammoth-Podded Long

Green. (45 days.) Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$5.50; 25 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$45.

See our Bred-Right Family, inside front cover page. The best seed is the cheapest in the long run



Kilgore's Bred-Right Perkins Long Green Okra

ONIONS

Sow 3 to 5 pounds
of seed per acre

Postpaid

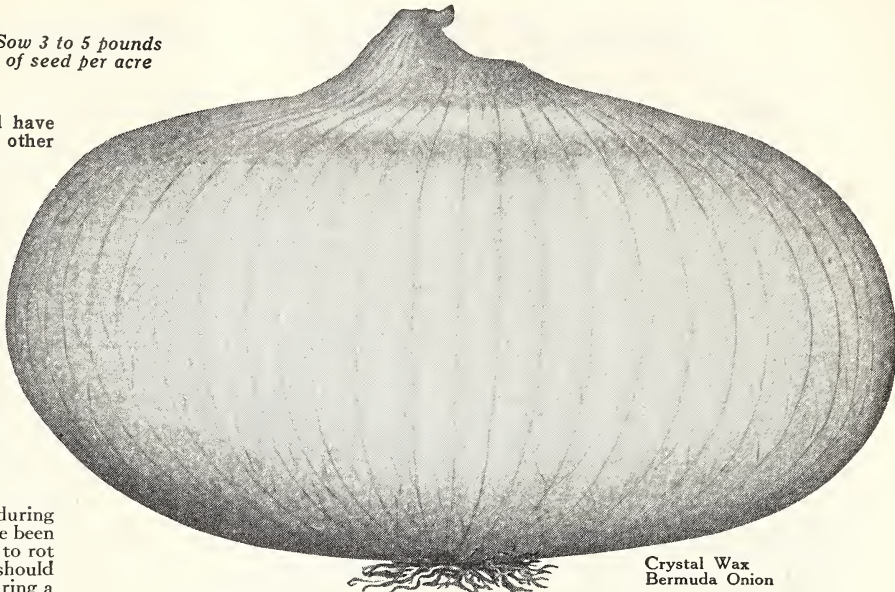
We import our Onion Seed and will have the new crop seed as early as any other dealer can get it.

The first of September is early enough to plant Onions, as this crop will do nothing in hot weather; in fact, it is next to impossible to get the seed to germinate until cool weather comes on. Planting continues from first of September until March.

We list several varieties that are dependable here in Florida. Perhaps the Creole and Australian Brown are the best keepers, but, of course, the Bermudas are the most desirable, and, if taken care of properly after harvesting, will keep, in most cases.

Some seem to think Onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them keep for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the Onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less. Therefore, great care should be exercised that they are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. The Onions should then be removed to some barn or dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up. By all means harvest before the rainy season.

CULTURE. First plantings are made first of September and continued until March. October, and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows 15 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out to 5 inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weeding is considered, which has to be done by hand principally, where the seed is planted in the open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the Onion, therefore, our Florida hammock, muck, and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine Onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high-grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted



Crystal Wax
Bermuda Onion

stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 pounds seed to acre in beds, or 5 pounds where planted in field.

Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands, and we know there is no better Onion seed to be had.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; 1/4lb. \$1.85; lb. \$7; 10 lbs. \$67.50.

Yellow Bermuda (also called White Bermuda). The name is often misleading, for it is not a white Onion, but straw-colored. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50.

Louisiana Red Creole.

Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50.

Australian Brown. Very productive and a good keeper. Pkt 10c.; oz. 25c.; 1/4lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

ONION SETS

One bushel weighs 32 pounds. Plant 6 to 8 bushels per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid

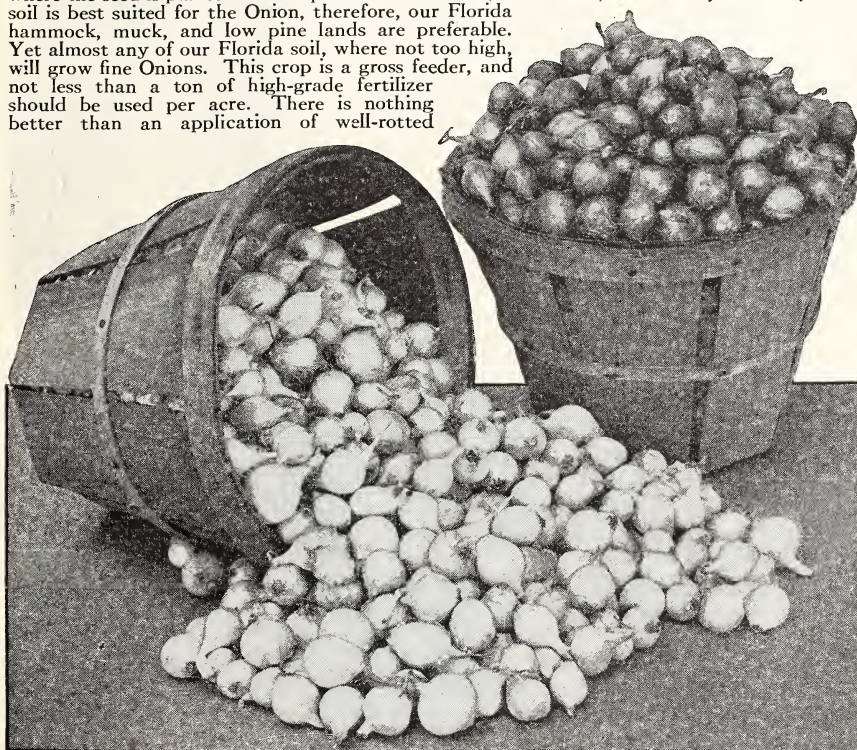
As a rule, the Sets cannot be depended upon to grow large Onions, but if early green Onions are wanted to bunch for market or for home use, plant the Sets. Put out in rows 1 1/2 feet apart and 5 inches apart in the drill. Plant from September to March.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. Pt. 35c.; qt. 50c.; pk. \$1.75; bus. \$6.50; 10 bus. \$62.50.

WHITE SILVERSKIN. Pt. 30c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.65; bus. \$6; 10 bus. \$57.50.

YELLOW BERMUDA (also called White Bermuda). Pt. 35c.; qt. 50c.; pk. \$1.75; bus. \$6.50; 10 bus. \$62.50.

See our fertilizer list, page 55. Our Kilgore Brands are made from highest grade materials and will give paying results.



ENGLISH OR GARDEN PEAS

There is a wide range of planting season, from middle of September to February.

Plant 1 to 2 bushels of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid

English Peas are very hardy and are not attacked by insects. Frost does not hurt them except while in blossom, and it only destroys that crop of bloom; they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost destroys the bloom, it is a good idea to give them an application of Nitrate of Soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. Sowing in double rows is a good plan, as they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop Peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require 2 bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows, except the small, smooth varieties, such as Early Alaska and other small sorts which only require 1½ bushels in double rows. Use a high-grade fertilizer at the rate of 1,000 to 1,800 pounds per acre.

Kilgore's Winner. (52 days.) This variety has no rival and is absolutely the finest large early Pea ever cultivated in the state. We believe it is planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. Kilgore's Winner was introduced by us several years ago, and it becomes more popular each year, but there is a well-defined reason for the increased demand. It is one of the very best early, large wrinkled varieties, and is in great demand in the northern markets. While in the same class with the Telephones, Thomas Laxton, Gradus, and other early, large-podded varieties, it seems to be a surer cropper and a better yielder. It is a vigorous grower, reaching 20 to 30 inches, and producing, early in the season, an abundance of beautiful dark green pods containing Peas of unsurpassed quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$3.25; bus. \$12; 10 bus. \$117.50.

Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone. (55 days.) We offer this, feeling confident that we are giving our customers something much more desirable than the old Dwarf Telephone in point of earliness and productiveness, and also from the fact that it is next to an absolute impossibility to keep the old original Dwarf Telephone from breeding back to its parents, a very undesirable characteristic in many instances. Furthermore, many have been under the impression that the old Dwarf Telephone was an early Pea, which is not the case, as we have never been able to harvest a crop under 80 to 90 days, whereas the Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone will be ready to pick in 60 to 65 days, when growing conditions are at all favorable. Pods are not quite as large, but better filled, making fine market appearance; best quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 55c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.



Kilgore's Winner Peas

Thomas Laxton. (60 days.) This is indeed a winner, and a very close rival to Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, of fine dark green color, and very productive. The pods are large, long, with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored Peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows 3 feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 55c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Little Marvel. (50 days.) A very desirable early variety of excellent quality. The vines grow 1½ feet tall, and produce straight, deep green pods square at bottom end, approximately 3 inches long with large, wrinkled seed. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 55c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.

Extra-Early Alaska. (50 days.) One of the earliest. A very productive smooth pea of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardest of all Peas, standing more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 50c.; pk. \$2.50; bus. \$9; 10 bus. \$87.50.

Large Alaska. (55 days.) Resembles Early Alaska in general habit but pods are longer, larger, and a little later. Grows about 2½ feet high. Peas of excellent quality in handsomely shaped pods. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 50c.; pk. \$2.50; bus. \$9; 10 bus. \$87.50.

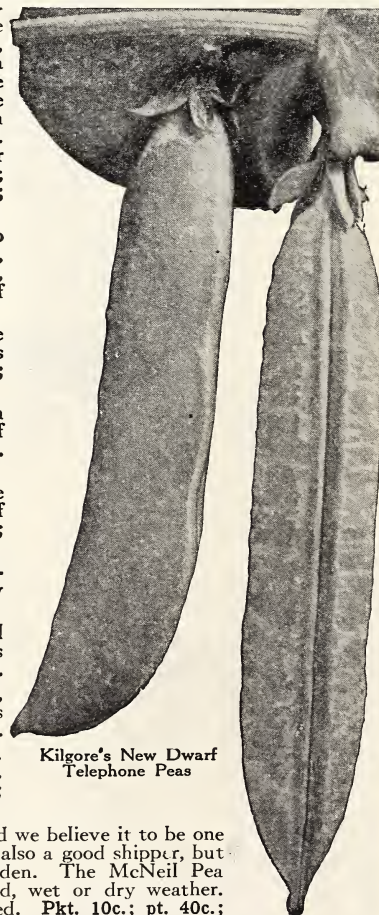
Tall Telephone. (75 days.) An excellent wrinkled variety with large pods containing 6 to 7 Peas of sugary flavor. Grows 4½ feet. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 55c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10.

Bliss Everbearing. (65 days.) One of the second earliest Peas, with large pods and good quality. One of the strong points in favor of this Pea is that it stands much cold. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Gradus (PROSPERITY). (55 days.) One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties, combining finest quality, size, productiveness, and earliness. A most delicious Pea. Grows 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 55c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.

Laxtonian. (55 days.) One of the larger podded Peas with vines and pods dark green. It is a vigorous grower, reaching 18 to 25 inches, and bears very early. Splendid quality and good for home garden or marketing purposes. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

McNeil Pea. (55 days.) This is a wonderfully productive, hardy, low-bush type, and we believe it to be one of the best small early varieties in our list for home-garden use. It is also a good shipper, but being a small Pea, we feel that it is best suited to local markets or the home garden. The McNeil Pea will probably stand more hardships than almost any other variety, such as heat, cold, wet or dry weather. Pods are of medium size, well filled, and from an edible standpoint cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c. Stock limited.



Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone Peas

PEPPER

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

Peppers are among our best paying truck crops, and the harvest season is so long that even though your crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are that the market will have time to strengthen before it is any way near through fruiting, which certainly gives more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other.

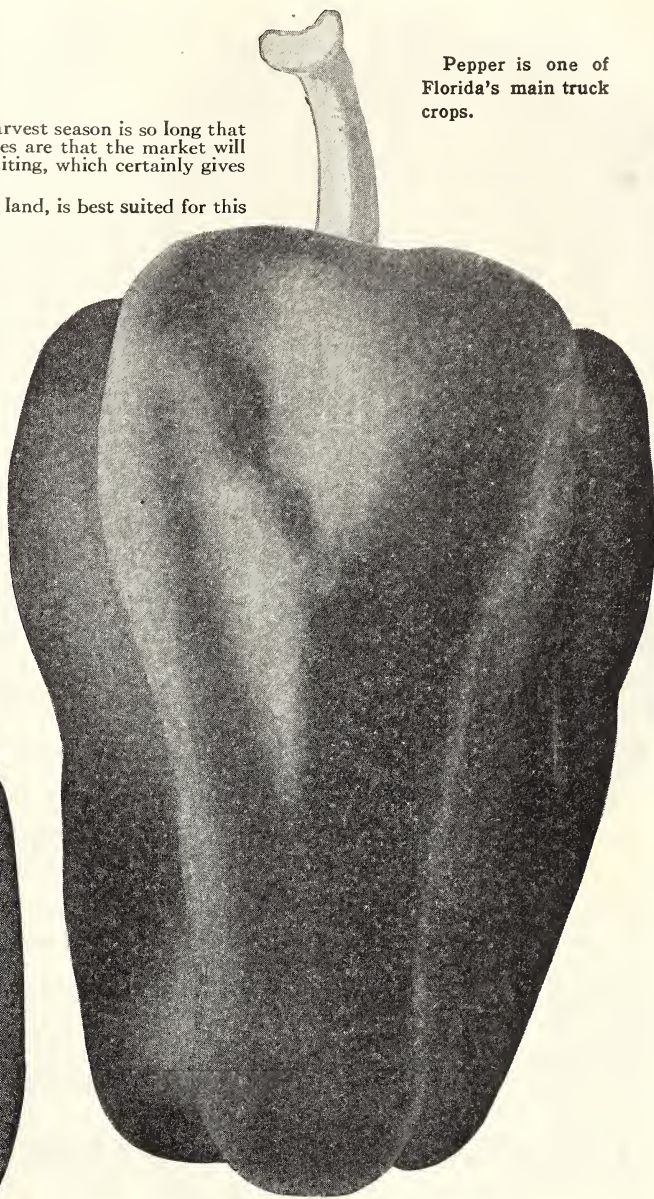
Hammock land, or rather moist soil, such as good low pine land, is best suited for this crop, although any medium good soil will grow Peppers. Plants can be grown in the open field where they are to remain, or in seed-beds. It is best to plant in beds for a spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee County, Peppers, like eggplants, are planted in protected beds in October, November, and December, and set in the early spring, just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. For a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July, and August.

Peppers and eggplants, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming, and it does not seem to hurt them. Peppers are much more hardy than eggplants. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold or wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the row. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long it is the most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds to an acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used.

Pepper is one of Florida's main truck crops.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Ruby King Pepper



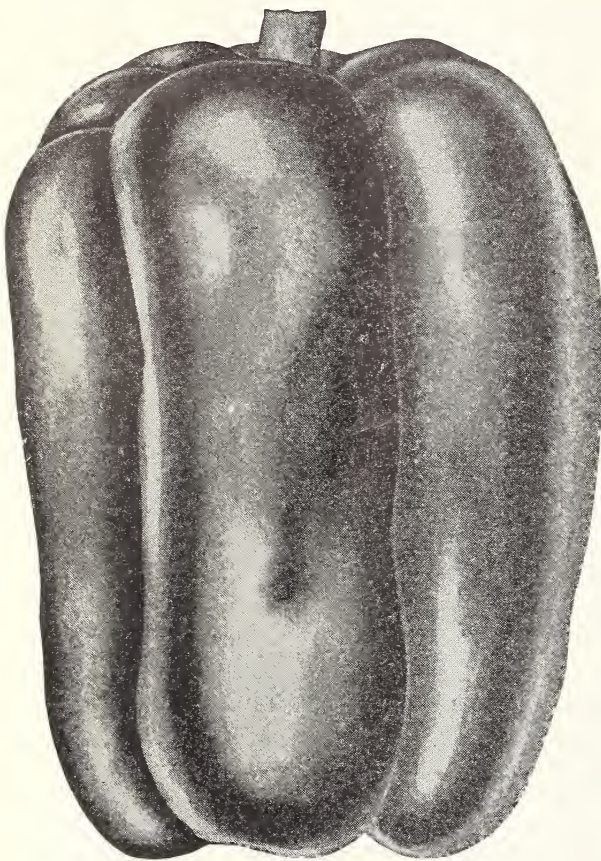
Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater Pepper

Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater. (115 days.) As the name indicates, it certainly is **BRED RIGHT**. The true World Beater is vastly different from the stock generally sold for that. Our Kilgore's Bred-Right is genuine World Beater, and, in addition, important breeding and selecting has been done to bring this type up to what we now offer as Kilgore's Bred-Right. It bears large, meaty fruits of attractive market appearance, fine shape, and very mild. Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater is exceedingly popular throughout the state, and justly so, as it is one of the finest Peppers ever grown anywhere and an excellent shipper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$52.50.

Selected World Beater. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4; 10 lbs. \$37.50; 25 lbs. \$87.50.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Ruby King. (110 days.) If you want the very best high-yielding, long-producing Ruby King Pepper, plant Kilgore's Bred-Right. The necessary breeding, roguing, and selecting work has been put on this particular strain to bring it up to the highest possible standard. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5; 10 lbs. \$47.50.

Selected Ruby King. (115 days.) Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75.



Florida Queen Pepper

PARSLEY

Sow one ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill, or two pounds per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. Parsley can be sown in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes from two to three weeks.

Extra-Double Moss Curled. (90 days.) A standard market variety, used for garnishing. The leaf is finely cut and curled, and a vivid green in color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

PUMPKIN AND CUSHAW

Sow one pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

Every farmer should produce at least a few Pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in your corn. Just before your last plowing, go through the field, dropping five or six seeds every 10 feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn. Many of the varieties will keep for months when housed, and you will be surprised what wonderful feed Pumpkins make for hogs and cattle, aside from the fact that a half-dozen palatable dishes can be made for the table.

King of Mammoth. This is one of the largest growing varieties. Fine table quality and good keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Small Sugar. (65 days.) A small sweet Pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and general table use. This variety seems to be closely related to what is known as the Indian Pumpkin, except that Small Sugar is a trifle larger and perhaps not quite so red, but it is quite similar. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Corn Field Pumpkin. (70 days.) A splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 25c.; lb. 85c.

Cushaw. (70 days.) A green striped sort that is excellent for pies, and baking. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

PEPPER, continued

Florida Queen. (110 days.) Resembles Ruby King very much, but the fruit is heavy and meaty, not so long and slender, the bushes are more sturdy, and, possibly, it is a few days earlier. Some of our best Pepper growers object to Ruby King on account of the pods being a little long and not heavy or meaty enough, and to those who have found this objection, we unhesitatingly recommend this most desirable and dependable variety. Our Florida Queen Pepper runs quite uniform, making a nice pack of fine market appearance. It is wonderfully productive and has fine, glossy skin like Ruby King. Try at least a part of your crop in this variety; you will like it, and you may rest assured that we certainly could not afford to recommend this Pepper or anything else if we did not feel that results would be gratifying to our customers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50; 25 lbs. \$100.

Chinese Giant. (120 days.) One of the largest of the Sweet Pepper family. Makes very stocky bush; productive; mild flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; 1/4lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$57.50.

Ruby Giant. (115 days.) A very popular, dependable variety which is a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. The pod not as long as that of Ruby King, but it is much thicker and very attractive, of excellent quality, and very good shipper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75.

Royal King. A very desirable Pepper for shipment to northern markets, and, in fact, fine for any purpose. It resembles Ruby King, but is thicker, heavier, more meaty, with not quite so long a pod. A good shipper with fine, glossy, fresh market appearance, and a heavy producer of smooth, uniform Peppers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4; 10 lbs. \$37.50.

Pimiento. A sweet, mild, large, fine-flavored pepper, grown largely for canning and pickling purposes. No doubt everyone is familiar with the canned Pimiento Peppers which are imported from Spain. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Red Cluster. (100 days.) Fine for making Pepper sauce. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25.

PARSNIPS

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill

Postpaid

Sugar (Hollow Crown). (120 days.) Sow from October to March, in drills 1 1/2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.



Extra-Double Moss Curled Parsley

Corrected Prices on Kilgore's Bred-Right Red Bliss and Spaulding Rose Potatoes

	<div>Pk.</div>	<div>Red Bliss Bus. 100-lb. crate</div>	<div>Spaulding Rose Bus. 100-lb. crate</div>
Plant City.....	\$1 30	\$4 65 \$7 25	\$1 20 \$4 20 \$6 50
Wauchula.....	1 35	4 80 7 50	1 25 4 35 6 75
Palmetto.....	1 35	4 80 7 50	1 25 4 35 6 75
Canal Point.....	1 40	5 00 7 75	1 30 4 55 7 00
Sanford.....	1 35	4 80 7 50	1 25 4 35 6 75
Vero Beach.....	1 40	5 00 7 75	1 30 4 55 7 00



You Eliminate All Risk of Crop Failure When You Plant Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes

Are the Best Produced in America
or Anywhere Else

Not Prepaid

Hundreds of potato growers throughout the State will testify that Kilgore's Bred-Right Potatoes gave the most satisfactory results of any and all seed potatoes that they have ever planted, or have ever seen planted in the State of Florida.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes are grown from parent stock which has taken years of careful field selection to bring up to highest standard, which means 50 to 100 per cent greater yield, freedom from disease, clean, smooth tubers, free from mixture.

In growing Bred-Right Seed Potatoes, a world of field-work must be done, such as inspection, spraying, and roguing. The word roguing means the pulling out, removing, and destroying of all weak, off-type, diseased plants. This work is done by an expert, inspecting row by row, and with his trained eye and knowledge of his work the undesirables are pulled out by hand and destroyed. There is absolutely no other process of securing pure, vigorous, high-yielding seed of any kind. This roguing process is, and must be, repeated several times during growth of crop.

It's a Simple Story. Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes are grown from seed stock that was produced right, planted right, cultivated right, sprayed right, rogued right, harvested right, stored right, graded right, packed right, and shipped right. There is no secret or mystery about it, simply a matter of doing a thing in a way that cannot fail to bring results.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes are the cheapest you can buy, as they will yield 50 to 100 per cent more than bag Seed Potatoes. Being clean, sound, and all the over-size as well as the small trashy stuff graded out, makes every tuber a Seed Potato, which means that Bred-Right seed will plant from one-third to a half further than any other seed we have ever seen.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes are put up in strong, well-ventilated, 100-pound crates, and there is no bruised, skinned, burst, half-rotten stock when it reaches the customer. A bag is no more fit to ship Seed Potatoes in than it is for shipping oranges.

If You Are Planting a Potato Crop for Profit, Why Take Any Chance? Why Plant Less Than the Best? Better Seeds. Better Crops.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Red Bliss or Triumph. (75 days.) A standard best known and most popular with the Florida truckers. An extra-early of fine appearance, with pink skin, white flesh, and round shape. Illustrated in color on last page of cover.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Spaulding Rose No. 4. (80 days.) A standard variety and heavy yielder. This Potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large, of medium length, more or less flattened, and light pink or flesh colored.

Prices Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes F. O. B. Various Stores

	Red Bliss			Spaulding Rose		
	Pk.	Bus.	100-lb. crate	Pk.	Bus.	100-lb. crate
Plant City.....	\$1 25	\$4 35	\$6 75	\$1 10	\$3 90	\$6 00
Wauchula.....	1 30	4 50	7 00	1 15	4 00	6 25
Palmetto.....	1 30	4 50	7 00	1 15	4 00	6 25
Canal Point.....	1 35	4 80	7 50	1 20	4 25	6 75
Sanford.....	1 30	4 50	7 00	1 15	4 00	6 25
Vero Beach.....	1 35	4 80	7 50	1 20	4 25	6 75

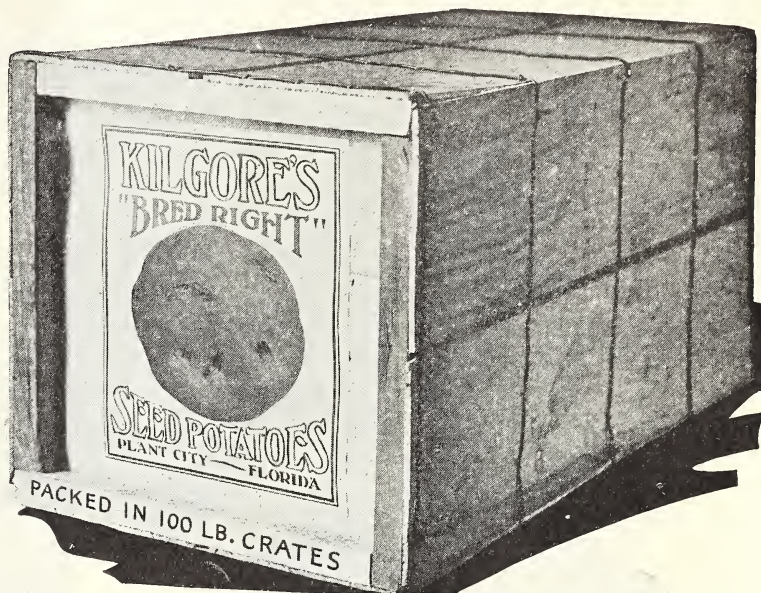
SELECTED SEED POTATOES

Put up in 150-lb. bags

Don't get Selected Seed Potatoes confused with our Bred-Right seed. This is the class of seed that has always been sold and is being sold generally.

Selected Seed. We realize that there are two classes of seed buyers: one seeking the very best seed possible to obtain, and the other looking for the very cheapest seed they can get. In other words, one class wants results and the only thought of the other class is price of seed. Now, with full realization that these conditions exist, we have decided to list the two classes of Seed Potatoes this season. Take your choice.

Owing to the fluctuation of the potato market, we cannot quote firm prices on Selected Seed Potatoes at the time this catalogue goes to press. We suggest therefore that our customers write for firm quotation when ready to book or purchase. Our Selected Seed Potatoes are put up in 150-pound bags, and we will have Red Bliss, Spaulding Rose, and Irish Cobbler. Write for prices.



RADISHES

Sow 4 pounds of seed per acre; one ounce to 50 feet of drill
Postpaid

CULTURE. To have nice Radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich, moist soil. In Florida they can be grown almost every month in the year.

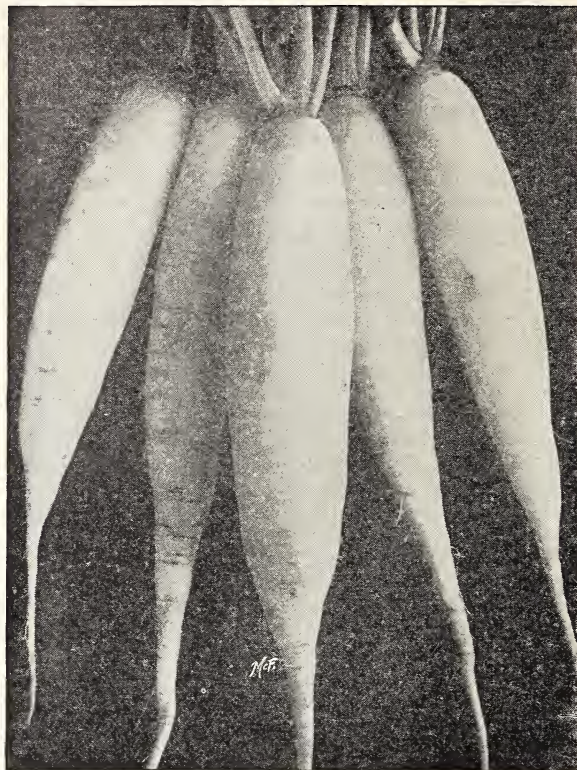
Bright Long Scarlet. (23 days.) The South's most popular variety. It is unsurpassed for quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip. (21 days.) One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

French Breakfast. (22 days.) Similar to the Scarlet Turnip but oblong in shape and white tipped. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Long White Icicle. (23 days.) Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Mixed Radishes. (23 days.) This is a mixture composed of all the leading varieties, and when planted, the different sorts come at different times, the later ones taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.



Long White Icicle Radishes



Bloomsdale Spinach

ROSELLE (Jamaica Sorrel)

Postpaid

It is, perhaps, one of the South's most valuable jelly plants. Grows to perfection here in Florida. Seed should be planted here in March and April, in hills 6 by 6 feet. Not only valuable but beautiful ornamental plant. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2; lb. \$7.50.

SAGE

Postpaid

A very popular herb throughout the South. It is a perennial possessing medicinal properties but is used principally for flavoring meats. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

SPINACH

Postpaid

Bloomsdale. (110 days.) This is a splendid, early, rapid-growing Spinach with curled leaves, and is, perhaps, one of the best fall and winter varieties. Sow in spring or fall, 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill or 4 pounds per acre in drills 1 foot apart. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

New Zealand. For summer planting, this variety can be grown most successfully of all, as it seems to withstand summer heat. The tender leaves can be cut every few days, and it puts out more growth immediately. Plant in rows 2 feet apart and drop three or four seeds to hill, 20 inches apart in drill. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

SALSIFY

Postpaid

A very popular winter vegetable, which, boiled and served with sauce, or made into fritters, is said to have the flavor of fried oysters, hence the reason it is often referred to as the "Oyster Plant." Drill seed in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and when 4 inches high, thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Use an ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill, or 8 pounds to one acre. Plant here in Florida from October to March.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Best variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify



Early
White
Bush
Squash

SQUASH

*Plant 2 pounds of seed per acre of bush varieties;
running sorts, 1 pound*

Postpaid

CULTURE. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The early varieties begin bearing in six to seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Plant 2 pounds per acre of bush varieties; running sorts, 1 pound.

For bush varieties have rows 4 feet apart and hills 2 feet in the drill; running varieties should be planted 4 by 4 feet. Put six to eight seeds in each hill, and thin out to two plants when 3 inches high. The Squash, here in Florida, is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring, January, February, and March. The early Squash brings the money. Fall planting, from August until October.

Early White Bush. (45 days.) This is a standard, popular sort, planted very extensively throughout the state for a shipper. It is very early, maturing in six weeks from the time of planting seed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$21.25.

Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck. (50 days.) The most popular of all the Yellow Crooknecks. During the last season or two this type seems to have made a wonderful growth in popularity as a big seller in all markets. Giant Summer is among the earliest and most vigorous growers of all other Crookneck varieties, and the deep yellow color gives fine market appearance. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$21.25.

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck. (48 days.) This variety is very similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except it does not grow as large and is slightly earlier. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$21.25.

Cocozelle (ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW). (50 days.) The vines are of bushy habit and produce large, elongated fruit, dark green at first, but becoming lighter as the fruit matures. When it is 6 to 8 inches long, it is in best condition for table use, and while young, a very desirable vegetable delicacy can be produced by slicing and frying. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.

Hubbard. (70 days.) A running variety that is very productive of large, oval, warty fruits and a vigorous grower. The fruits will keep like a pumpkin, and are very fine for making pies or baking. They have a dark green rind, with orange flesh, dry and sweet, delicious flavor, and fine grain. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

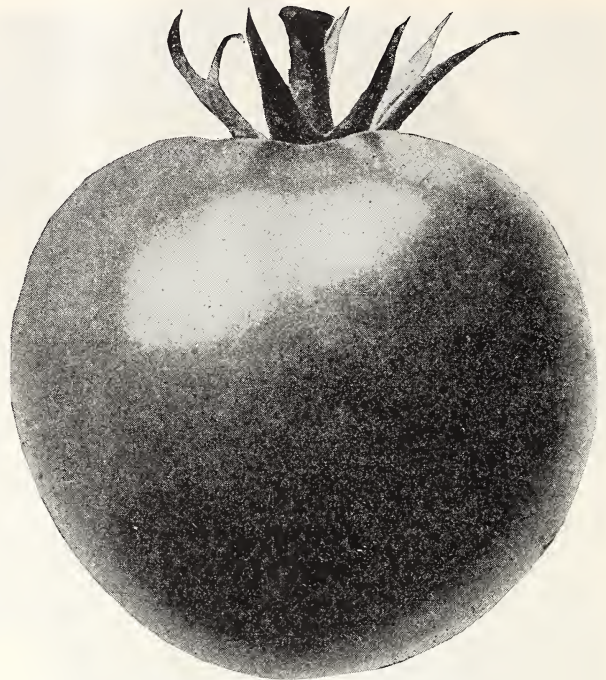
Boston Marrow. (70 days.) Also a running sort. Good keeper. Well-known popular variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.



Early Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash



Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe Tomato. See page 23



Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe Tomato

TOMATOES

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of seed per acre when planted in seed-bed; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound when blanted in field

Postpaid

Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a sand-bed to a muck pond. To start with, your land should be put in good condition, and after thoroughly turning it, the addition of one-half to a ton of hardwood ashes, broadcast and harrowed in, will give fine returns. Then lay off rows 4 to 5 feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1,200 pounds of high-grade Vegetable or Tomato Special Fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for three or four days, and then you are ready to put in your seed or set the plants. The seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. Plants should be 6 to 8 inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row.

Along the East Coast, first plantings are begun latter part of August and continue until December. North and Central Florida begin planting latter part of December and continue to middle of February. For fall crop, plantings are made in July and August.



Marglobe Tomato. See page 23

Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe. (90 days.)

We have been working with our Tomato seed grower a number of years to perfect and bring out this type Tomato, and have at last succeeded in reaching the goal. We insist that Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe must be absolutely 100 per cent, or it shall not be sold. In harvesting this seed, there is no limit of labor and profound care in selecting this stock. It is strictly a hand job all the way through. To begin with, the seed stock from which this is reproduced has required years of breeding, selecting, and reselecting to bring it up to the high standard of efficiency. When the fruits are ready, the grower himself (not a hired man) goes through the field and, with his trained eye, first notes the character of plant, and if the plant shows great vigor and true type of growth, then the next consideration is the type of fruit, that is, the shape, and next the productiveness of plant. Where all of these elements measure up to the standard set for Kilgore's Crown-Selected the seed fruits are picked with great care as to perfect shapes and well-developed Tomatoes, taking only the crown setting, and, in many cases, only one or two Tomatoes from a plant. The selector may look over a dozen plants before he finds another hill that will measure up. After the seed has been dried, it is given special warehousing and screening to make sample of uniform, large size kernels, which is necessary for a uniform lot of plants in the seed-beds and fields. You can see that this is a very expensive, tedious, laborious task, but it takes just this sort of work to produce this class of seed. When seed stock is produced by Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe method, there can be no question about the reproduction as it certainly means greater vitality, quick and uniform germination of seed, luxuriant plant-growth, and abundant production of first-grade fruit of unsurpassing quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4; lb. \$15; 10 lbs. \$145.

Tomatoes Are Among Florida's Greatest Truck Crops



June Pink Tomato

TOMATOES, continued

Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe. (92 days.) Our **E x t r a -**

Selected Globe is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and by this great vigor the plant stays green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruit after the vines of many other Globe types are dried up and dead. This is one of the earliest of the Globe varieties. Its smooth fruit matures perfectly, does not crack, and hangs close together. Being a strong, vigorous, uniform grower, it is able to carry a very large crop and is one of the heaviest producers of quality fruit that will bring top prices. The largest percentage of the crop is fancy fruit, and a big percentage fancy in third and fourth pickings. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; 1/4lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6; 10 lbs. \$57.50; 25 lbs. \$137.50; 100 lbs. \$500.

Early Detroit. A heavy yielder of firm, smooth, rather globe-shaped fruit of uniform size, fine quality, more free from cracking than most varieties and holds up well throughout the season. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75; 100 lbs. \$275.

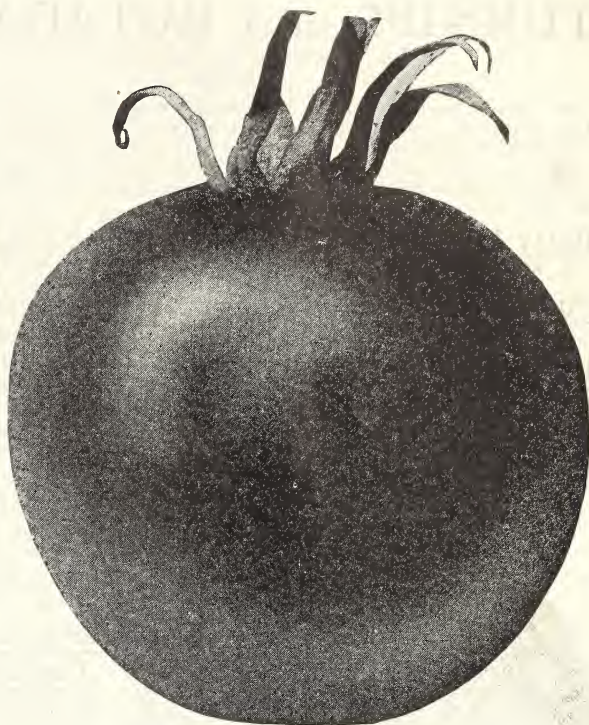
Livingston's Globe. (95 days.) One of the popular varieties throughout the Gulf States. It is not especially productive, but has very few culls, and holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50; 25 lbs. \$102.50; 100 lbs. \$400.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Cooper's Special

Self-Topper. (92 days.) This is a wonderful strain of Cooper's Special Self-Topper globe-type Tomato, and among the heaviest producers of fine, solid, smooth handsome fruit of genuine first-class quality. The Tomatoes are set in heavy clusters, and the plant is very hardy, with decided resistance to many of the Tomato troubles. Very early fruit of desirable size and fine market appearance. Splendid shipper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1; 1/4lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12; 10 lbs. \$110.

Selected Cooper's Special. (95 days.) This is a popular variety of Globe type Tomato, and planted quite extensively in some sections of the state. A heavy producer and of good quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 65c.; 1/4lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8; 10 lbs. \$77.50.

Marglobe. (98 days.) A new scarlet globe variety, introduced by the Department of Agriculture. It is noted for wilt resistance, and is also claimed to be resistant to nailhead rust. Marglobe is in the experimental stage. The fruits are of medium size, smooth, solid, and set in heavy clusters. The vines are medium heavy growers. We have an excellent strain of this seed, produced by one of the most famous Tomato seed growers in America. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.50; 1/4lb. \$4.75; lb. \$18; 10 lbs. \$177.50.



Kilgore's Earliest Shipper Tomato

Kilgore's Earliest Shipper. (80 days.) There are better-quality Tomatoes in our list, but this is one of the best of the very early varieties. Kilgore's Earliest Shipper will be ready for the market ten to twelve days before the Globes and other main-crop sorts, and earliness is an important factor, as it means large prices for the first shipments. Kilgore's Earliest Shipper is a heavy bearer, of solid, meaty, fruits of medium size, set in clusters. Being a first-early, a little smoothness of fruit is sacrificed for earliness, but quantity and high price for first shipments makes it profitable, as ten to twelve days frequently makes a vast difference from a market-price angle. We do not recommend planting entire crop in this variety, but an acre or two of our Earliest Shipper should be profitable. Earliest Shipper will give you a chance to cash in on some early tomato dollars before main crops are ready for the market. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; 1/4lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.

John Baer. From all accounts this is an exceedingly fine Tomato. It is said to be one of the very earliest smooth, red Tomatoes grown of excellent flavor and productivity. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75; 100 lbs. \$275.

Bonny Best. (100 days.) A large-fruited, smooth, scarlet, main-crop sort, very popular with some growers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Florida Special. (87 days.) A very early variety that produces a great deal of beautiful deep red fruit, quite smooth, not a globe, but rather long in diameter from stem to tip. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 100 lbs. \$300.

June Pink. (90 days.) A very early and exceedingly productive Tomato, rather on the Earliana type. Planted extensively in some sections. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Red Field Beauty. (105 days.) A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness and all that goes to make up a first-class Tomato for market or home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Ponderosa. Very large, more or less flat, solid, meaty fruits with very few seeds and flesh of splendid quality, but recommended for home garden only because its unusual size and weight are disadvantages in shipping. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 1/4lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.

TURNIPS and RUTABAGAS

Sow 2 pounds of seed per acre

Postpaid

We list only the types that are best suited to our Florida soils and conditions. Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain the best quality. While not a shipping crop, they often pay well when grown for local market.

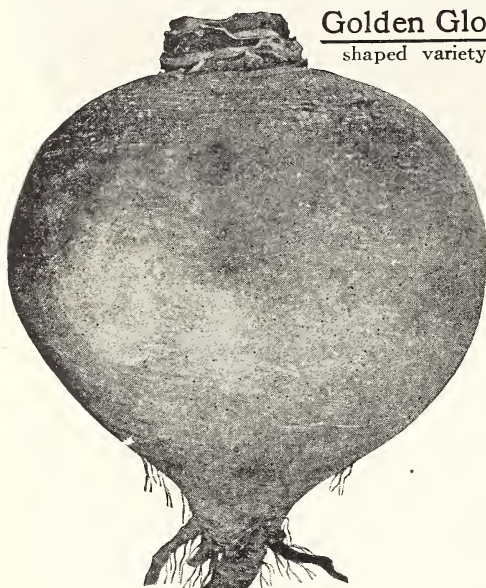
CULTURE. Sow in drills 1½ feet apart. You can plant Turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots plant from September to January.

Early White Egg. One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Purple-Top Globe. Makes a fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Early White Flat Dutch. This has been a standard for years and is too well known to need any description. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; lb. 55c.

Early Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. Another well-known and most popular early purple-top variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; lb. 55c.



American Improved Rutabaga

Golden Globe. A fine deep rich yellow-fleshed, globe-shaped variety with crisp, firm flesh of excellent quality, delicately flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Early Purple-Top Milan.

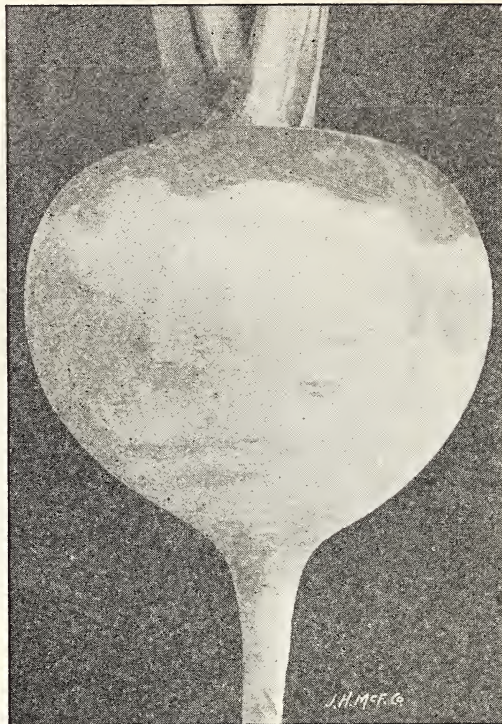
A splendid early, sweet, flat variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 25c.; lb. 90c.

White Globe. Large, pure white roots of excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; lb. 55c.

Early Florida. If you want one of the earliest Turnips that will make a nice root quicker than all others, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple-top Turnip of fine grain and best quality, flat, and very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Long White Cowhorn. This variety is a great drought-resister, as it is deep rooted. It is considered a very fine Turnip by many. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Rutabaga, American Improved. One of the finest of all Rutabagas. It is handsome in appearance, with purple top, sweet, tender flesh, and very productive. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.



Purple-Top Globe Turnip

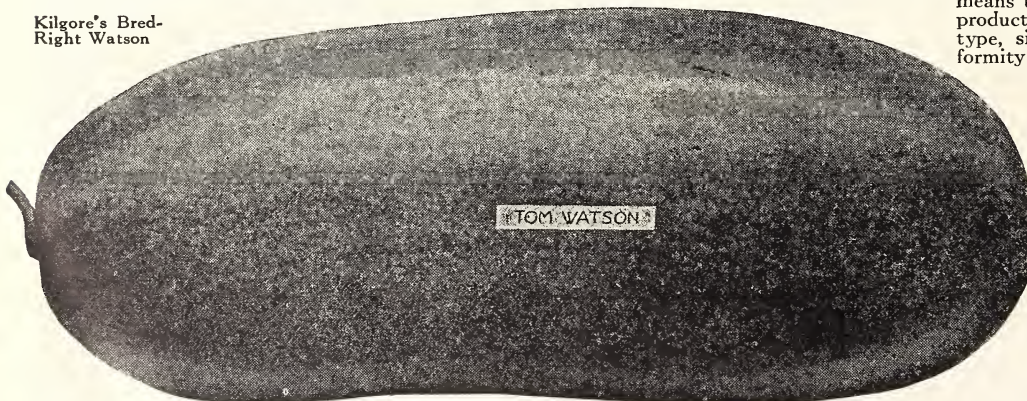
WATERMELONS

Sow 1 pound of seed per acre

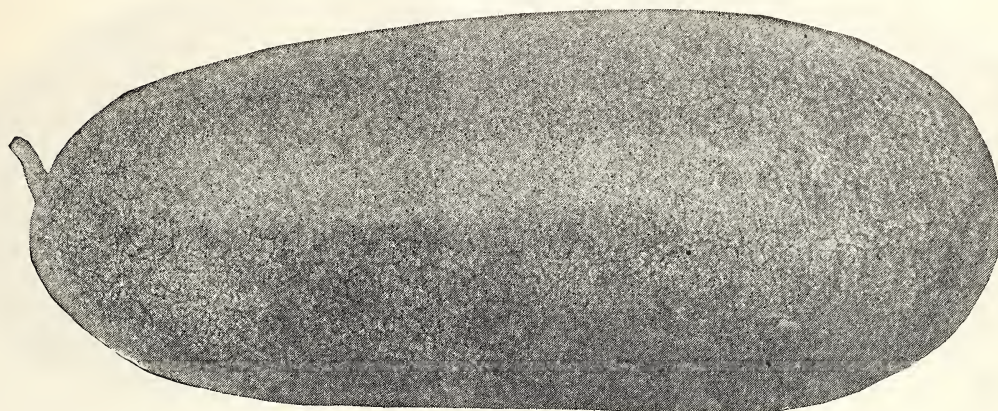
Postpaid

Our Bred-Right melon seed must not be compared with the average seed offered, as it is saved from strictly a seed crop. Only large, perfect specimens are used, which have been produced by years of proper breeding, selecting, and reselecting, roguing, right planting, right cultivation, right handling, right cleaning, right grading and by this method has been bred up to the very highest standard, which means the greatest possible vigor, productiveness, purity, trueness of type, size, disease free and uniformity of plant growth. This is the only possible way to produce high-grade seed. Certainly, a satisfactory crop could not be expected where a melon crop had been grown and all the early, choice melons shipped to market (which is frequently the case) and what is left saved for seed. Our Bred-Right melon seed crops are produced by a seed breeder and not a commercial melon grower or broker. There is not a melon sold or shipped from our crops.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Watson



the only possible way to produce high-grade seed. Certainly, a satisfactory crop could not be expected where a melon crop had been grown and all the early, choice melons shipped to market (which is frequently the case) and what is left saved for seed. Our Bred-Right melon seed crops are produced by a seed breeder and not a commercial melon grower or broker. There is not a melon sold or shipped from our crops.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Irish Gray Watermelon

WATERMELONS, continued

Watermelon Growing. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have fair drainage, but they prefer rolling, sandy pine land. New land is usually best. It is not advisable to grow a second crop on the same land for three to four years.

Preparation. The land should be broken by December first, to conserve all moisture possible and kill the grass before fertilization and planting. The surface should be thoroughly disked and harrowed to make a good seed-bed.

Fertilization. The most successful growers usually apply the fertilizer one week before planting the seed, although a second application may be made when the vines begin to run, if desired. The fertilizer should be worked into the checks before planting at a rate of 2 pounds per hill or 800 pounds per acre.

The fertilizer should analyze about 5 per cent ammonia and 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent potash.

Planting. The first planting for an early crop should be made about January 20, and up to February 10 in Middle and South Florida, ten to twenty days later in North Florida.

Why waste time and effort planting less than the best?

Kilgore's Bred-Right Watson. (100 days.) In the last few years there have been many introductions of new shipping melons but, so far, nothing has been brought out that comes anywhere near taking the place of the Watson as a shipper. It has the color, shape, fine market appearance, and long distance shipping quality. The large, long, dark green melons have a tough rind and are excellent for long-distance shipping, local markets or home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.

Before fertilization the checks are laid off 8 by 8 feet. At planting time freshen the soil in checks, drop the seed by hand, and cover about 2 inches deep. The hills should be thinned to three plants to the hill just as soon as all danger of frost is past, leaving the largest plants.

Two or three successive plantings should be made from eight to ten days apart to insure an even stand against late spring frosts.

Soaking the seed. It is usually advisable to soak the seed to hasten germination. Put them in a sack and place them in warm water for twelve hours, keeping the water warm meanwhile.

However, there is always a chance of souring and ruining the seed in the soaking process. Keep as near as possible even temperature while soaking, by placing near stove, fireplace or some warm spot.

To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things.

Cultivation. Give shallow cultivation every ten days, although cultivation just before frost will likely cause severe frost injury

Put seed in the ground that you know will produce results

Kilgore's Bred-Right Irish Gray. (100 days.) This melon has become very popular. In eating quality it is unsurpassed and is a heavy producer of large merchantable melons. The sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness, yet very firm, making it one of the very best shippers, of uniformly large size. Even after ripe the rind will not sunburn and turn yellow as many other types do. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Florida Favorite Watermelon



Kilgore's Bred-Right Thurmond Gray Watermelon



New Stone Mountain Watermelon

New Stone Mountain.

This is one of the most delicious melons grown attracting attention in regions where other watermelons are unusually good, and where only superlative merit arouses comment. It is large, round, with beautiful dark green rind and very solid, deep red flesh of the most captivating flavor. Stone Mountain, as a rule, grows very large. The rind is not as thick and tough as some other varieties, but will stand shipment to any of the southern or not too distant markets. It is very prolific, has but few seeds, and is practically all good, crisp, solid red meat clear up to the rind, with a sweetness and flavor hard to equal. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Florida Favorite.

(95 days.) An extra-early, nicely shaped melon of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green and of unsurpassed quality. It is truly what the name indicates—a real favorite for home use or southern markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Kleckley Sweet.

(95 days.) One of the very finest quality melons, and for home use one of the very best. The deep red flesh is exceedingly sweet, crisp, and firm and the rind dark green. It is of oblong shape, medium to fairly large. The rind is too thin and tender for a good shipper, but for nearby markets and home use it cannot be excelled. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.

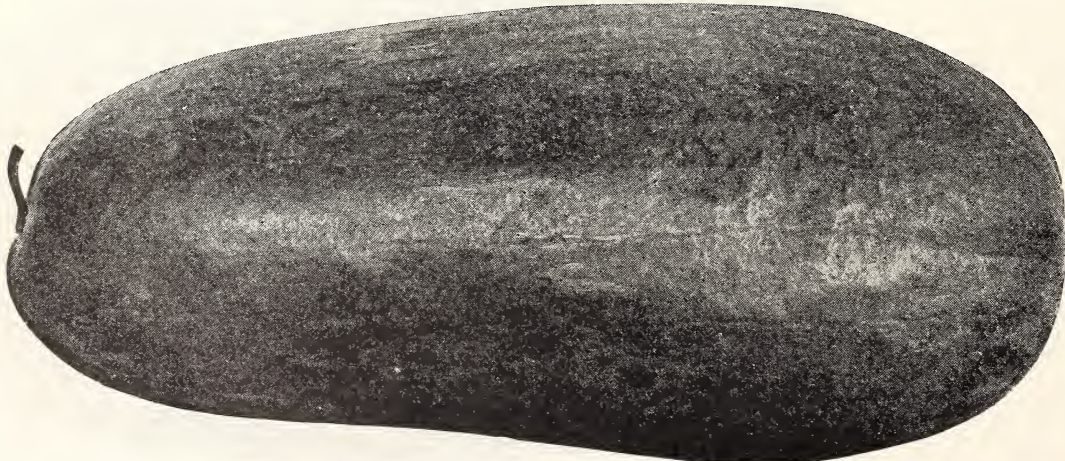
Kilgore's Bred-Right Thurmond Gray.

(100 days.) A comparatively new melon, but one that has gained great popularity during last year or two, and justly so, as it comes as near being the all-round melon as any that has ever been listed. Thurmond Gray cannot be excelled for eating and shipping quality or home use; in fact, it is a fine melon for every purpose. It is a heavy producer of large, long, uniform melons. The rind is greenish gray and very tough, making a wonderful long-distance shipper, and will not sunburn as other varieties do. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.

PRICES OF SELECTED WATERMELON SEED, POSTPAID

Do not get Selected Watermelon seed confused with Kilgore's Bred-Right seed.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
WATSON.....	5c.	10c.	25c.	60c.	\$5 00	\$40 00
IRISH GRAY.....	5c.	10c.	25c.	60c.	5 00	40 00
FLORIDA FAVORITE	5c.	10c.	25c.	60c.	5 00	40 00
KLECKLEY SWEET...	5c.	10c.	25c.	60c.	5 00	40 00
THURMOND GRAY...	5c.	10c.	25c.	60c.	5 00	40 00



Kilgore's Bred-Right Kleckley Sweet Watermelon

FIELD SEED

All are recleaned, well-bagged, highest standard goods



Beggarweed or Florida Clover

BEGGARWEED (FLORIDA CLOVER)

Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

One of Florida's valuable cover crops, and adapted to many uses, such as soil-enricher, pasture, hay, and renovator. Extremely valuable to plant in orange groves, as it enriches the land, keeps the ground from baking and in fine mellow condition, and chokes out much noxious grass and weeds.

Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil, and makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A crop of Beggarweed turned under is equal to an application of high-grade fertilizer, and there is nothing better for young groves or truck lands.

Where the land is once well seeded with Beggarweed, you do not have to plant it any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed, and from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Do not wait until it has gotten in full bloom, as many of the lower leaves will have fallen and much of the best crop lost. Plant the seed from April to August, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and remember while seeding that the thicker the stand, in reason, the finer the quality of hay. Cover seed shallowly, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

Usually the Beggarweed does not make its appearance until May or June, consequently does not interfere with other crops, and is generally ready to cut in 60 days from time it comes up. The seed should be planted during cloudy or rainy weather if possible, for it is quite tender for the first few days, and very hot sun will kill it out entirely sometimes, just as it is coming out of the ground, and many would think it had never germinated. Under favorable conditions, seed will come up in three to five days.

Beggarweed is not by any means a pest, as it can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation or cutting before seed matures.

It is a land renovator and builder and should be in every field in Florida. The yield of hay per acre is from 3 to 5 tons where two cuttings are made. There is no good reason why Florida should not grow every pound of hay necessary for feeding farm stock. After the hay crop has been harvested, the Beggarweed will come up again, furnishing fine pasture until frost. Write for prices.

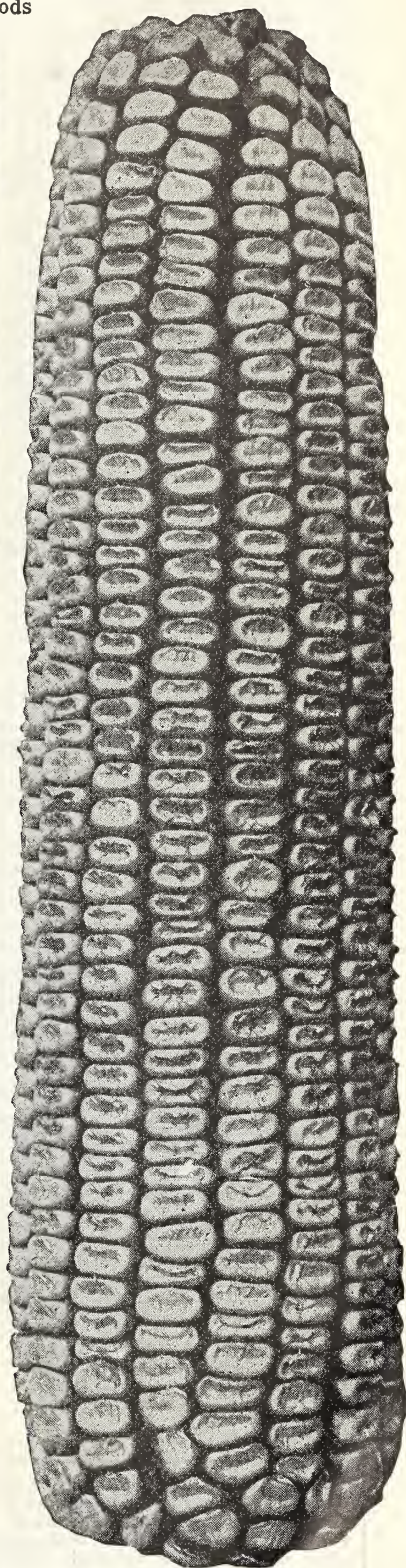
FIELD CORN *Sow 4 quarts of seed per acre*

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid

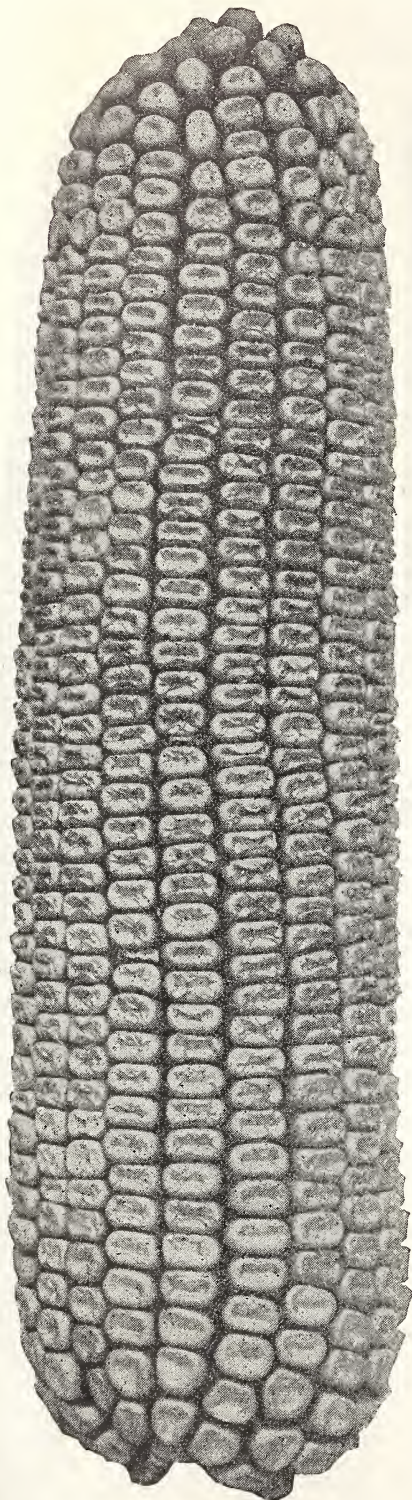
For a good general-crop Corn we offer Boys' Corn Club and Kilgore's Florida Flint as two of the finest and most practical and satisfactory types that can be used in Florida. These are highly selected, Florida-bred varieties. Out of all types we have ever listed, these two have given the most satisfactory results, hence we have eliminated from our list all other Florida-grown varieties except Cuban Flint, which, of course, is a standard Florida Yellow Flint type. Our Seed Corn is well selected, tipped and nubbed, and recleaned.

If you cannot properly fertilize, cultivate, and grow a large area, cut down to a small area that you can properly take care of, for a good acre yield on a small area is far more profitable than a small acre yield on wide area.

Our farmers know how to grow Corn, and about the best evidence of this is to note the wonderful increase in our Corn production during the last two years. Instead of buying our



Kilgore's Florida Flint Corn



Boys' Corn Club

Pop Corn is often overlooked, when it should be included always as a staple moneymaker, in all market-gardening operations. There is always quick and ready sale for good, cured Pop Corn.

FIELD CORN, continued

feed, let's sell some. It is wonderfully comforting to know that the crib is sufficiently filled to carry us over to another harvest without having to purchase any feed.

Our general-crop Seed Corn selections are strictly Florida grown, with the exception of the Prolifics, and include Florida Flint, Cuban or Havana Flint, and Boys' Corn Club. These are the cream of the Seed Corns of the state and will certainly produce results.

It is not an expensive crop to grow— $\frac{1}{2}$ peck of shelled Corn is sufficient for 1 acre, and when the Corn is almost matured, cowpeas or beggarweed should be planted between the rows. These will furnish you with good forage for live stock, besides improving your soil for the succeeding crops.

By all means, plant nothing but a Florida-grown Corn for general crop, as the northern or western Corn is too soft and will not stand the weevils here in Florida. It is a splendid follow crop after beans, potatoes, etc., which will get the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by previous crop.

Bud Worms.—See Crop Enemies.

Do not let weevils eat up from ten to twenty-five per cent of your Corn. Keep them out by the use of bisulphide of carbon. With better cribs and little effort we can keep Corn in Florida indefinitely.

Boys' Corn Club. We do not think there is a more satisfactory general-crop Corn to be found anywhere. Our sales almost double each year, which, we think, is about the best evidence as to the merit of any item. It is planted extensively throughout the state and so largely grown by the various Corn Clubs that it has become popular as "Boys' Corn Club," and never fails to do honor to the planter where the conditions are half right. Boys' Corn Club originated in Marion County and has been grown by some of the best farmers for a quarter of a century. It is an excellent producer, absolutely dependable, flinty enough to withstand weevils, will grow on high or low land, and for general crop is one among the very best. Produces from one to three large heavy ears, with small cob, very deep grain, and shuck closing well over the end. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.65; bus. \$6; 10 bus. \$57.50.

Kilgore's Florida Flint. This will give most satisfactory results for general purposes. It is a fine keeper, being as near weevil-proof as it is possible to get any white Corn. Kilgore's Florida Flint has long, deep, white, flinty grains, small cob; fine yielder. Shuck grows well down over the end of ear, which is a great protection against weevils and birds. Will make good on medium poor land, but, of course, will do better on good or well-fertilized ground. It will come as near making a good crop on medium-grade of corn land as any other variety that you can secure. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.65; bus. \$6; 10 bus. \$57.50.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint. This Corn will grow under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardest of all flint Corns, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.65; bus. \$6; 10 bus. \$57.50.

Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific. This is one of the best Prolific Corns that has ever been planted in the state. Makes from two to four large ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a good heavy yield and fill your crib with early Corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first-class roasting ears of splendid market appearance. Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific is a fine ensilage Corn. Its suckering habit of growth makes it very desirable for this purpose. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.50; 10 bus. \$52.50.

Hasting's Prolific. A fine Corn that is planted extensively through the South and too well known to need any introduction. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

Improved Golden Dent. A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable where early feed is wanted. This is the very finest type of all Golden Dents. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.

Early White Dent. An early, large-eared white Dent Corn, producing one to two large ears. Excellent for roasting ears or early feed but too soft to be a good keeper. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

Hickory King. A very desirable, early, heavy-yielding white Corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on our thin Florida soil and is extremely popular as a fine roasting-ear Corn. Hickory King is a standard throughout the South and exceedingly popular in Florida as an early Field Corn, but too soft for a good keeper. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.

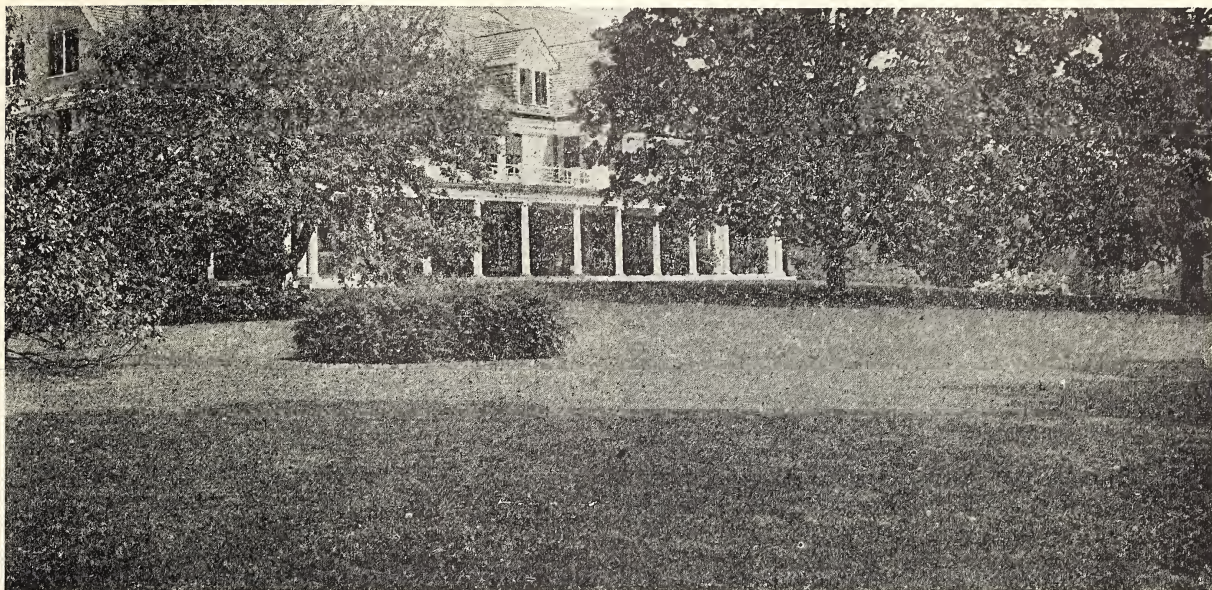
Mexican June. A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground, on which you desire to plant Corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought-resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. In Texas and other south-western states this variety is very popular and a very good yielder. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.

POP CORN Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

White Rice. For planting. This is one of the finest types of Pop Corn that can be grown, as it has long white grains, is very productive, can be depended upon for making a splendid yield, and one of the best for popping. Pop Corn is being planted extensively by some for chicken feed. It requires 10 pounds to plant an acre in 3-foot rows. Should be planted thick in the drill, hills about 4 to 6 inches apart, and cultivated same as any other Corn. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Pop Corn. For popping. This is old crop Corn left over which is fine for popping, in fact, best for this purpose, as the new Corn will not pop well. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. \$1.75.



Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture

WILL QUICKLY PRODUCE
A PERMANENT LAWN

Prepaid

In our Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture, we have blended a number of varieties of Grasses that we know will do well in Florida and produce desirable sod for lawn or golf greens and fairways. In the last fifteen years we have given much consideration to Lawn Grasses, and in our special mixture believe we are offering the most satisfactory Grass for Florida lawns and golf-courses that it is possible to secure.

Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Mixture will quickly produce a permanent lawn. In this mixture there is one variety of seed that will produce, from early fall and throughout the winter and until middle of April, a heavy, luxuriant, beautiful velvety green sod, which must be mowed frequently on account of its vigorous growth. During this time the other mixtures are becoming well rooted and sodded, and by the middle of April will have become well turfed, making a permanent lawn, standing the summer heat without serious injury, and making a heavy luxuriant growth throughout the Florida summer rainy season and on through the fall, winter, and spring. The growth may not be quite so luxuriant through the late fall and winter, but if it is desired to refresh the lawn or course up in wonderfully fine shape, this can be done by using Kilgore's Lawn Mixture at the rate of one-half pound to 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre, sown broadcast right over top of present lawn without any cultivating whatever. However, there should be an abundance of moisture or irrigation. It is a splendid idea to broadcast over the lawn Pulverized Sheep Manure at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1,000 pounds to ton per acre after sowing the seed, wetting down the Sheep Manure well. This Sheep Manure will not injure either the seed or grass already there, but will add greenness, vigor, and beauty to the lawn or course. If your lawn has brown, rough, unsightly spots in it, these ugly places can be freshened up without digging or tearing up the lawn, by sowing one-half pound Kilgore's Florida Lawn Mixture to 100 square feet, scattering Sheep Manure on top of seed at rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds per 100 square feet.

CULTURE. It is not difficult to grow lawns and grass plots in Florida, but it does take proper attention—that is all. If our suggestions are followed out closely, there will be no failure. In planting a lawn, the first consideration is proper preparation of soil. Plow or spade up 10 to 12 inches deep, thoroughly pulverizing the soil, and removing all sticks, trash, weeds, grass, and litter of every nature, leaving the ground absolutely clean and level. If soil is new it is almost necessary to use Hydrated Lime to sweeten it, and Lime is very beneficial even on old or cultivated soil. If land is fairly clean and free of grass and weeds to start with, the Lime can be put on broadcast before plowing or digging up, but if not reasonably clean it should be cleaned up and burned off before liming. The lime should be worked well into the soil with rake, harrow, or disc, and then the ground should stand for a week before seed is put in.

FERTILIZING. Any good high-grade vegetable fertilizer, analyzing 4 to 5 per cent ammonia, 7 to 8 per cent available Phosphoric Acid, and 3 to 4 per cent Potash, applied at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1,000 pounds to a ton per acre. Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is the best fertilizer that can be used for grass, as it adds humus to the soil and is not leached out of the land in a few weeks, but keeps feeding the grass for months. The process used in drying, sterilizing, and grinding also destroys all weed and noxious grass seeds. Sheep Manure should be used at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton per acre, broadcast. It will not injure the seed if sown at same time with manure, but if commercial fertilizer is used, wait a week before putting the seed in. It is also very desirable to use a combination of commercial and Sheep Manure, equal parts in weight. In refertilizing lawns or grass plots, Sheep Manure can

be broadcast right over the grass without any danger whatever of injury. In fact, the lawn should be fertilized twice a year with sheep Manure or any well-rotted barnyard manure that does not contain noxious weed seeds. Spread the manure right on grass. October and November are good months in which to fertilize in fall, and February and March in spring.

MOISTURE. To grow a pretty lawn or golf green, plenty of moisture must be available, and especially if the ground is high and dry, but with plenty of water good grass can be grown almost anywhere.

SEEDING. The best time to put in our lawn grass seed is from October 1 to April 1. Sow at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 square feet or 200 pounds per acre. A good, thick, heavy sod cannot be had with less seed. After the seed has been sown broadcast, cover lightly with rake, light roller, or harrow, and keep in mind that most grass seeds are small and more or less delicate, therefore, should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch deep. We advise against planting if the weather is too hot, as the kernel will swell and the delicate little seed-spikes be killed by the hot sun before it comes out of the ground. The seed-beds should have sufficient water to keep them moist at all times to insure a good thick stand, and continued applications of water are necessary to produce the finest, green velvety lawn. Our special mixture will produce a beautiful green lawn ready for the mower in three to four weeks from time of putting in the seed, provided weather conditions are right, soil prepared right, and our watering and planting directions carried out.

Price: Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture: Lb. 50c.; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$35; 200 lbs. \$65; 500 lbs. \$150; 1,000 lbs. \$275.



Sudan Grass

BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

This is the South's most dependable and permanent grass. It will stand the most adverse weather conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed is used, the ground should be well prepared, all weeds and litter removed, spaded up or plowed 10 to 12 inches deep, thoroughly pulverized, leaving good smooth surface, especially for lawns, golf greens, and fairways. Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf-courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available, and proper care given. When the Bermuda turns brown in late fall and winter, give it a good application of Sheep Manure at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton to acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Italian Rye Grass per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and Sheep Manure right on top of Bermuda, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring.

Bermuda makes wonderful pasture for hogs and all live stock and poultry. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 65c.; 10 lbs. \$6; 25 lbs. \$13.75; 100 lbs. \$50.

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

It looks as though this Grass may become one of our popular and permanent grasses, adapted to our average Florida climate and soil conditions. It will stand 10 degrees above zero, which means it should furnish good pasturage throughout the winter, and yet it cannot become a pest, as it does not produce underground rootstocks, and can be easily eradicated by plowing under. Carpet Grass will grow under poorer soil-fertility conditions than almost any other grass. We believe that the medium-low or flat woods lands is best adapted to Carpet Grass. It is very aggressive and spreads very rapidly, by both surface runners and seed, and under favorable conditions will crowd out Bermuda Grass. It withstands close grazing and much trampling. Very palatable and does not become tough with age. All kinds of stock and poultry like it. On account of its creeping habit of growth it would not get tall enough for hay, but is strictly a pasture grass. It is claimed that Carpet Grass will stay green the year round here in Florida. It seems especially adapted to the lower Gulf States. Plant in the fall from October to December, and in spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf-courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet, or 100 pounds per acre. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grasses, thrives where plenty of moisture is available and the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing it has, the better it likes it and the better the lawn. See Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture for preparation of soil, culture, fertilizing, etc. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 65c.; 10 lbs. \$6; 25 lbs. \$13.75; 100 lbs. \$50.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but not permanent, giving away as soon as warm weather comes on, however, for quickly grown beautiful green lawns, golf greens and fairways, planted earlier part of October, will be ready for mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring, but must have moist situation or plenty of water. The greatest value of this Grass is the beautiful green lawns which it quickly produces through the winter here in Florida, but it will also yield three or four cuttings of most nutritious hay. Do not plant before October 1 and later than February. For lawn or golf-course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good heavy thick sod. For grazing or hay, plant at rate of 50 pounds per acre. For preparation of soil, culture and fertilization, see Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Mixture.

Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$14; 200 lbs. \$26; 500 lbs. \$60; 1,000 lbs. \$110.

SUDAN GRASS

Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre

Prepaid

If you have not tried this Grass, do not let another season pass without giving it a trial. It is far past the experimental stage.

Every stock-raiser and farmer should familiarize himself with the merits of this wonderful Grass. For beef or milk, work or driving stock, you will find it unexcelled. Stock find it particularly palatable and seem to prefer it to many other forage plants. Can be cut three or four times a year. Easy to cure; makes exceedingly fine hay; grows to perfection in Florida. Produces feed in abundance wherever grown, with or without rain. Marvelous drought resistant and thrives in spite of excessive moisture. It is a tall annual grass, growing under favorable conditions to the height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly (which should be done to make the finest hay) makes a growth of 3 to 5 feet. The stems are fine, the largest stalks seldom thicker than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered they stool abundantly, as many as a hundred stalks coming from a single root sometimes.

Sudan Grass lacks root-stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect. It has been grown with marked success throughout the South. Earlier than Early Amber sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows 30 inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be of much finer quality. Sudan Grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture.

A mixture of Sudan Grass and cowpeas makes an excellent summer and early fall pasture. It is very desirable to have two pastures of the Sudan Grass and cowpea combination and graze alternately for periods of two weeks. Use a mixture of 10 pounds Sudan Grass, and a bushel of peas per acre, and to get most even distribution it is better to sow the two seeds separately. The value of Sudan Grass as an emergency hay crop is firmly established. The third edition of Farmers Bulletin No. 1126, Sudan Grass, has been necessary because of general interest. Since July, 1920, 70,000 copies have been printed and 65,000 of them distributed. If interested in receiving copy, address United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2; 100 lbs. \$15.

RED-TOP (HERDS GRASS)

Prepaid

This Grass does wonderfully well here in Florida through fall, winter, and spring, but goes down during the summer weather. It is a splendid pasture grass, but for Florida we think its greatest value is for lawns, golf-course greens, and home beautification. Red-Top likes a moist situation, but will thrive on any of our Florida soils, especially if it is watered freely. It has a small, fine blade, making it very valuable and desirable for lawns or golf greens. Germinates four to six days and where properly watered and fertilized will be ready for the mower in two to four weeks. The seed is very fine and must not be covered deeply, barely getting it into the soil by pressing in with roller or light harrowing or raking. Sow from October 1 to April. For pasture or hay, use 15 to 20 pounds seed per acre; for lawn or golf greens, 50 pounds per acre; or in small plots $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 100 square feet. Thirty pounds of Red-Top and 70 pounds of Italian Rye grass will produce a wonderful fall, winter, and spring lawn or greens. Lb. 60c.; 10 lbs. \$5.50; 25 lbs. \$11.25; 100 lbs. \$40.

BENNE

Sow 3 lbs. of seed per acre

Prepaid

Benne is a most wonderful crop for poultry and especially growing chicks. Try at least a few plants. Plant from March until July, in 4 to 5-foot rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about 3 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn. Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small and flat. **Pkt. 10c.; ¼lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.**

EGYPTIAN WHEAT

White-seeded Chicken Corn

Sow 10 lbs. of seed per acre

Prepaid

(120 days.) This seems to have completely taken the place of what is known as "Old Time Chicken Corn," only we consider the Egyptian Wheat a decided improvement, being far more productive. It is well adapted to our soil and has been grown in Florida with great success. It will, no doubt, become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain that is far superior to kaffir corn or sorghum for chicken feed.

You will often get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 pounds seed per acre in 3-foot rows. One of the best yielders of all the sorghum or kaffir families, and can produce two crops from one sowing—first cut for green feed and second as a grain crop. Perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. **Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2.**

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Sow 10 pounds to 1 bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except pounds, which are prepaid

(90 days.) A very valuable crop to grow where you have poultry or live-stock. Plant from March until August, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, and using 10 pounds per acre where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage, broadcast 1 bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir Corn is a valuable feed for chickens and is always found in mixed poultry feeds. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. **Lb. 25c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.**

CATTAIL or PEARL MILLET

Sow 4 to 20 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

This is absolutely the finest thing that you can possibly plant if you want green feed from early spring throughout the entire summer for your livestock, including horses, cows, hogs, sheep, etc. Can be cut every week or ten days, and the more you cut it the better it grows. All livestock are fond of this Millet. It is strictly a green feed and no good for hay; but can be used as pasture. Plant in spring, just as soon as frost is over and as late as August, in 3-foot rows, using 4 pounds of seed where drilled in rows, or 20 pounds of seed broadcasted. **Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**

GOLDEN MILLET

Formerly German Millet

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except pounds, which are prepaid

(60 days.) For large-yielding, nutritious, quick-growing hay crop, there is nothing better than Golden Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded—not less than 1 bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay, plant in March and April, which will enable you to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then, for second crop, plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting, or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast 1 bushel per acre. **Lb. 25c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.**

OATS

A bushel weighs 32 pounds

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are prepaid

Our Seed Oats is re-cleaned and all strictly Southern grown varieties which are far superior to northern or western seed for the Gulf States. Your land should be turned deeply about October 1, and after it has been broken, a disc harrow should be used, completely pulverizing and leveling the soil.

If you wish to plant in drills, make them 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 or 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcasted, put them in with a tooth harrow. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or 90-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than 2 bushels of seed per acre.

If you wish to fertilize, do so just before you are ready to plant, scattering broadcast and using the disc again to mix with the soil; or, if you have grain-drill disc, the fertilizer may be put in at the same time seed is sown. Three hundred pounds of 3 or 4 per cent ammoniated fertilizer always pays many fold. For a top dresser, use 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre about March 1.

Any of the following varieties will give splendid results here in Florida; in fact, repeated tests have proven them to be about the only sorts that will give best results on our Florida soils. After your Oats are harvested, sow the land to cowpeas.

Fulghum. (110 days.) Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. We know of no other variety that has given such universal satisfaction. Almost as early as the Burt, it is a far heavier yielder, rust-proof, entirely beardless, and drought-resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, we assure you that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. **Qt. 20c.; pk. 45c.; bus. \$1.25; 10 bus. \$12.**

Texas Rustproof. (130 days.) This is a very popular variety throughout Florida, but the name is slightly misleading, for there is no Oat that is absolutely rustproof. However, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. **Qt. 20c.; pk. 45c.; bus. \$1.25; 10 bus. \$12.**

Burt (90-DAY). (90 to 100 days.) Quick-maturing and one of Florida's most popular Oats. It is a sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. **Qt. 20c.; pk. 45c.; bus. \$1.25; 10 bus. \$12.**

Hasting's Hundred Bushel. (130 days.) A variety that has become very popular within the last few seasons. Said to be rust-proof; a good cropper and early. **Qt. 20c.; pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40; 10 bus. \$13.25.**

Winter Turf (GRAZING). (130 days.) Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other Oat that will beat it. **Qt. 25c.; pk. 60c.; bus. \$1.65; 10 bus. \$16.**



Fulghum Oats



Cowpeas

PEANUTS

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are prepaid

Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to the crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida Peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish Peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted; however, this is not absolutely necessary, especially where you have plenty of moisture to swell the kernel sufficiently for it to come through the shell. If a little dry, better shell your seed. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seed in hill a foot apart. You can produce two crops per year on same ground of the Spanish types, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida.

Florida Runner. (120 days.) This is the principal variety where you are growing for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all fall and until eaten out by the hogs. **Write for price.**

Improved Spanish (VALENCIA). (100 days.) A bush variety with two to four peas to the pod, making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. If you desire to grow eating Peanuts for the market, this would be the best type for this purpose, as it has the size, productiveness, and most excellent flavor. **Write for price.**

Small Spanish. (90 days.) This is the little white Spanish Peanut, very productive and one of the surest croppers. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses, and hogs as a whole grain ration. **Write for price.**

COWPEAS

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid

Cowpeas are a source of the most valuable and cheapest fertilizer for our groves and truck lands. Peas, of course, will not take the place of fertilizer, but neither can fertilizer take the place of Cowpeas. A wonderful builder and depositor of humus. Impossible to plant too many Cowpeas—no crop will do more for your land. If your land is new there is absolutely nothing that will sweeten and put it in a good state of cultivation quicker than a crop of Cowpeas.

There is no leguminous crop that will build the land up like a crop of Cowpeas turned under, and they should have a place on every farm. Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 or 4 feet apart. The first

method requires more seed and less labor, while drilling permits one or two cultivations, requires less seed, makes a crop more easily mowed for hay, and gives a heavy yield. From 1 to 2 bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from 2 to 3 pecks for seeding in drills, or considerable less of the small varieties. A common and excellent practice is to sow between the rows of corn just before the last cultivation. Sow Cowpeas after your oats, tomato, and various other crops are taken off. Do not let your land be idle to sunbake and grow up in weeds; put a cover crop of Peas on it. The cost will be small and returns manifold, as your land will be in fine condition when you are ready for it again.

The time of planting should be determined by the use to be made of the crop. If a heavy yield of hay is the principal object, plant a vigorous, upright variety like the Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron, and Brabham. When Cowpeas are sown broadcast with a small-growing variety of sorghum, such as the Early Amber, at the rate of a bushel of peas and half bushel of sorghum per acre, the mixture will make fine hay. To make the best hay the vines should be cut as soon as the earliest pods become yellow.

Iron. This variety is one of the most valuable Cowpeas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus, and root-knot. The Iron is medium early, will stand more wet weather than most other varieties, and is a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham, it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. **Pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$44.**

Brabham. This wonderful and disease-resisting variety takes its place in the same class as Iron, and, beyond doubt, is one of the very best that can possibly be planted. For hay it beats them all, making an upright growth which, unlike most other varieties, holds the vines off the ground to some extent, making the cutting much easier. The Brabham Cowpea is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early, and, where planted in March, April, or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made, as after first cutting the stalk will give forth a fine growth for another cutting or good crop of Cowpeas. One Georgia writer terms it the most valuable Cowpea in existence. The only way you can possibly make a mistake with the Brabham is by not planting it. **Pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$44.**

Whippoorwill. One of the popular Cowpeas throughout the South. Very early, prolific, and makes good growth of vines, and, for general purposes, is a good one. **Pt. 20c.; qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.20; bus. \$4.25; 10 bus. \$41.50.**

Wonderful (UNKNOWN). One of the greatest vine Peas known, but it takes the full growing season to get a crop; in other words, it does not mature until in the early fall. **Pt. 20c.; qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.**

California Blackeye. If you want some of the earliest and best table Peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. **Pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7; 10 bus. \$69.**

Early or Two-Crop Conch. Most delicious table Pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. **Pt. 40c.; qt. 75c.**

Sugar Crowder. This is a magnificent table Pea and a variety that is well known throughout the South. **Pt. 30c.; qt. 50c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7.50.**

Mixed. Composed of the best southern varieties. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Cowpeas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil-improvement, and inasmuch as they are cheaper than the straight varieties, they are used very extensively where only planted for the benefit of the soil. **Pt. 20c.; qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.10; bus. \$4; 10 bus. \$39.**

RICE

Sow ½ bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are prepaid

A GOOD CROP BUT NEGLECTED

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill ½ bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice-bird season. These birds are very destructive to the crop. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

Gopher. This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the Highland Rice. Grains heavy, broad, and flat. **Qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.**

Pearl (WHITE). Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. **Qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.**

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sow 4 pounds of seed in drills or 8 pounds broadcast per acre
Prepaid

If you have poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats and have never planted Rape, we would suggest that you lose no time in familiarizing yourself with the merits of this wonderful and valuable fall and winter green-forage crop.

Every stock and poultry raiser should be familiar with Rape, which is one of Florida's best all-round forage crops, and one which will pay the best returns for the amount expended. Where the soil is fairly good it is not necessary to fertilize; however, 200 to 300 pounds of 3 to 4 per cent ammonia goods will give fine results. Rape can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from a sand-bed to a muck-pond. Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not do much during the summer as it will not stand much warm weather. It is best sown in drills 4 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre; broadcasted, use 8 pounds of seed. However, it is better to drill for two reasons: first, when drilled, the crop may be cultivated once or twice; secondly, where the stock is turned in they will graze up and down the rows, consequently will not trample down and waste nearly so much as where sown broadcast. Rape can be sown from September to March. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep, and cattle, Rape is a great fat-producer, and will also increase the production of milk. It is a splendid plant to have several different ages of this crop, in different plots, in order that some may be growing out again while some other plot is being grazed. This applies to both stock and poultry. Rape resembles the rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf, except that it produces many more stalks and leaves. It is authoritatively said that a pound of Rape contains more food value than a pound of alfalfa, clover, or vetch. It is a wonderful muscle, flesh and blood-builder. To those who have planted Rape it will not be necessary to urge you to plant again, but to those who have not grown it, you cannot afford to overlook this valuable crop. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30c.; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$16.

RYE

Sow 1 peck of seed in drills; broadcast 1 bushel per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are prepaid

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading fall and winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the fall and winter season. Relished by all manner of livestock and poultry.

Anyone having stock or poultry who does not plant Rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of Rye as a winter crop and feed-bill saver. You can graze the Rye or cut and feed green, and it keeps coming. Sometimes Rye is referred to as the "poverty plant," as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, plant in drills, 3 feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take 1 bushel to seed an acre.

Abruzzi. Best tall-growing variety. During the last few seasons this variety has been planted more extensively than any other type and has proven to be one of the very best for our state. Strictly a southern-grown variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Grows tall and upright, early and heavy yielder. Qt. 30c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50; 10 bus. \$34.

Georgia. A very popular sort, and large quantities are sold each year, but it does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after reaching a height of 15 to 18 inches. However, where wanted for grazing alone, and not to cut, it will be found satisfactory. Qt. 25c.; pk. 90c.; bus. \$3; 10 bus. \$29.

SUNFLOWER

Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre
Prepaid

Mammoth Russian. This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry-raiser. Matures quickly, is inexpensive to grow, and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. The Mammoth Russian will produce several times as much seed as any other variety, and is one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five to six weeks. Plant from March to September. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart and hills 1 foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. 1/2 lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2.

SORGHUM

Amount of seed per acre depends on purpose planted for

F. O. B. Plant City, except pounds, which are postpaid

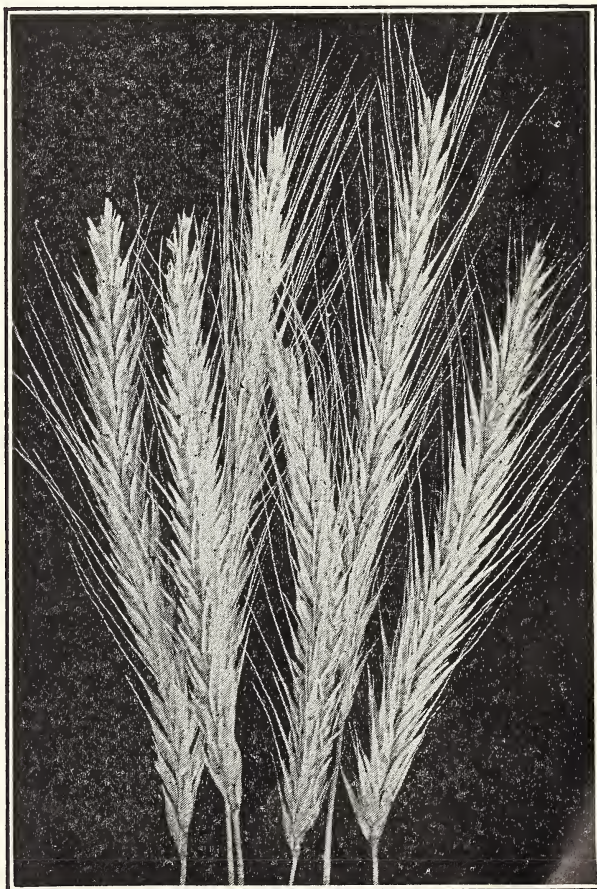
The uses of Sorghum are many, such as green feed, hay, pasture, silage, syrup, etc.

The seed should be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage; several cuttings can be made. It is a very heavy yielder which is rich in fat-forming elements. Being a deep-rooted plant it stands the drought much better than many of the other forage crops. It is a common practice to sow Sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasture purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use 1/2 bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. Drill in 3-foot rows at the rate of 1 peck per acre; where planted for making syrup, use only 5 pounds of seed; or where sown broadcast use 1 bushel of seed per acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. (65 days.) The earliest and by far most popular of all varieties, covering every purpose where Sorghum is used except syrup-making for which it is never used, and, in fact, wouldn't be practical as it does not grow large enough, or contain sufficient juice. Lb. 25c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50; 10 bus. \$34.

Sugar Drip. This variety not only makes a large yield of forage but is a splendid variety for making syrup of superior quality. Lb. 20c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. This is perhaps one of the very best varieties on the list for syrup-making of the very highest type. Stalks tall and large, with juice in abundance, making the very best quality of Sorghum syrup, which in many instances brings more money per gallon than sugar-cane syrup. Not only valuable for syrup-making but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 30c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.



Abruzzi Rye

CHUFAS

Sow 1 peck of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are postpaid

Ninety days. One of the very best and most reliable crops that can be grown for fattening hogs; also a most excellent feed for poultry, and especially turkeys. Plant 1 peck of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every 6 inches in the drill. Write for price.

MUNG BEANS

Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

Ninety to 100 days. The Mung Bean is a good soil-builder, disease resistant, of strong upright growth, and yields an abundance of good hay, retaining the leaves well after being cut. Can be planted from March to July, or any time that cowpeas and velvet beans are planted, in 3 to 4-foot rows, 4 to 6 inches in drill. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 45c.; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are postpaid

Soy Beans are a surer crop than cowpeas and are becoming a strong rival to them throughout the South, and, in some sections, have displaced them. They are equally as valuable as soil-builders, and more desirable to plant in orange groves and corn, as the Soy Bean makes an upright growth, will not climb on the trees or corn, and makes a heavier seed yield per acre, more nutritious, and of superior fattening value for both cattle and hogs.

The Soja Bean, apparently, has very few insect enemies, a point well worth consideration. It is strongly drought-resistant, making hay in quality similar to that of the cowpea, but with not so much vine, and makes rather an upright growth. Produces an abundance of seed and an excellent quality of hay. Will stand more adverse weather conditions, such as cold, wet, hot and dry weather. Where early plantings are made in March, two cuttings of hay can be had, provided the first cutting is made above the first branches.

Prepare the land same as you would for cowpeas, sowing the seed from March 1 to July 1 a peck of seed per acre, in drills 3 feet apart, dropping two seed every 6 inches in the drill, or, broadcast, one bushel per acre. Do not plant the seed over 1½ inches deep, for if the seed is put too deep in the ground, a poor stand will result. Can be planted with cowpeas, broadcasting ½ bushel of Beans and 3 pecks of peas to the acre. The Beans making an upright growth have a tendency to hold the cowpeas up off the ground. The Soy Beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. They do excellently planted in corn, and will not injure it by climbing. Plant either between corn hills or in middles.

We recommend Soy Beans for both young and old groves. Sow



Soy Beans

broadcast or in drills between the trees; they will not injure the trees by climbing on them. We list three of the very best varieties.

Mammoth Yellow. (110 days.) Large seed; strong, vigorous grower, and heavy yielder of both seed and foliage. Medium early. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.

O-Too-Tan. (120 days.) This is one of the very best from the standpoint of heavy foliage production, yielding a greater quantity of hay; also a heavy nitrogen gatherer owing to its mammoth root system. It is late in maturing seed crop. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7.50; 10 bus. \$72.50.

Lorado. (100 days.) A variety that is popular throughout the South. Early; small seed; very desirable for either soil improvement, hay, or pasturage. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; pk. \$1.75; bus. \$6.50; 10 bus. \$62.50.

VELVET BEANS

Sow 1 peck of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are postpaid

These are among Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, as soil-conditioners and builders. Velvet Beans are valuable for new land, taking the sourness out and sweetening it; also good for groves; fine for truck lands in building up the humus; good pasturage for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators.

The Velvet Bean is the most rank-growing annual legume cultivated for forage, and one of the best plants for production and as a restorative crop. For grazing cattle in the fall and winter, it has no equal, and there are thousands of beef cattle fattened on Velvet Bean pasturage each fall and winter here in Florida.

It is not as good as cowpeas or soja beans for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines so long and tangled that it is very difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured the hay is of excellent quality. Aside from the immense amount of fall and winter grazing, it produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in fine condition for any following crop. Plant from March to July, and even later where only wanted for the benefit of the land or pasture.

Our sandy soils seem particularly adapted to Velvet Beans, which is one of the very best crops that can be grown on new land, the growth being so dense that it smothered all grass and weeds and does more to put the land in good condition than any other crop. It is said that one or two crops of Velvet Beans will smother out the worst Bermuda grass and nut-grass-infested fields.

Some plant their corn in 6-foot rows, and, when 1 to 2 feet high, plant Velvet Beans in the middle. In this way the Velvet Beans are fairly well supported and many times a good crop made. When grown alone, plant in rows 6 feet apart, dropping five to six seeds every 2 feet in the drill, using 1 peck of seed per acre, or a bushel, where broadcast.

Grazing usually begins about the time of the first frost and continues throughout the fall and winter, as both vines and Beans remain in an edible condition and are one of our greatest stimulants to milk production. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The Velvet Bean is entirely immune from disease, the only thing ever attacking it being the caterpillar, about the time it begins to bloom. We are extensive dealers in Velvet Beans and shall be glad to quote in large quantities at any time.

Osceola. (140 days.) Said to be a cross between the Yokohama and the Old Speckled Velvet Bean. The seed is flat and larger than any of the other varieties. It is a splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned Velvet Bean. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.

Chinese. (120 days.) This variety is said to make more vines and seed than many others of the Velvet Bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier; however, it is not as early as the 90-Day. Seed large, white, rather flattened. Write for prices.

90-Day. (90 to 100 days.) The introduction of this particular type of Velvet Bean has made possible the growing and maturing of a crop in any of the Southern States, which is not true of the other varieties that require a longer growing season. The 90-Day Velvet Bean only requires a 90-day growing period, hence the real value and advantage of this Bean is earliness of maturity. In character and luxuriance of growth it more nearly resembles the old variety of Velvet Beans and it makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement. Where you are a little late in planting your crop, this is a fine variety to plant, as it will mature so much quicker than any other kind. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$44.



Calendula



Cosmos



Aster

FLOWERS FOR FLORIDA

POSTPAID

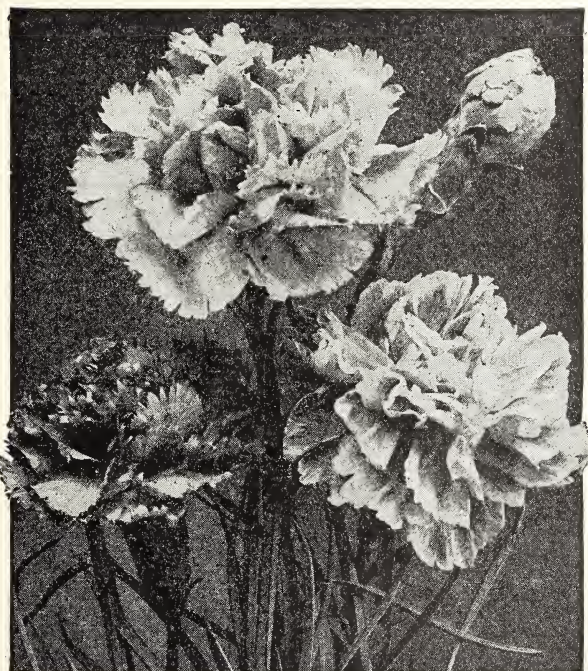
Our Flower Seed is produced by the best growers in America and Europe, comes to us in bulk, and is packeted by us in our own filling department

CULTURE. Most flower seeds are small and delicate and must be planted accordingly. Prepare the soil by digging or spading up 6 to 8 inches deep, removing all trash or litter, and thoroughly pulverizing. The next operation is putting in the fertilizer. There is nothing better than well-rotted manure for growing flowers, and its only objectionable feature is that you may get a lot of noxious grass and weed seeds in the manure. Use fifteen to twenty heaping spadefuls of manure to each 100 square feet, thoroughly mixing with the soil. If commercial fertilizer is used (which will give good results), apply 4 to 5 pounds of a high-grade kind, analyzing about 5 per cent ammonia, 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent potash, to 100 square feet. This must be worked into soil thoroughly and let stand four or five days before planting.

When planting the delicate little seeds, just press them into the well-prepared soil to their own depth. Heavy rains or watering will often pack the little seeds to the extent they will not come up, and therefore, when first planted, they should be protected by placing burlap bags or newspaper over the beds, until seeds begin to sprout, then removed. Keep seed-beds moist but not too wet. When plants start growing, give plenty of water, frequent shallow cultivation, and a small amount fertilizer every five to six weeks, but do not get fertilizer too close to plants.

ASTER

This mixture contains several splendid varieties. It can be sown in boxes and transplanted or in beds where they are to remain. Plant from March to August. As seed is small, one packet should produce a hundred plants. **Mixed**, pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.; oz. 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3; lb. \$10.



Double Carnations

CALENDULA

This is one of the most hardy and lovable flowers, and will bloom freely for many months of the year. Plant from October to March. The heaviest frost will not affect the Calendula. Seeds are not as small and delicate as many others.

ORANGE KING. Color pure orange. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

LEMON QUEEN. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

MIXED. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.25.

CARNATION

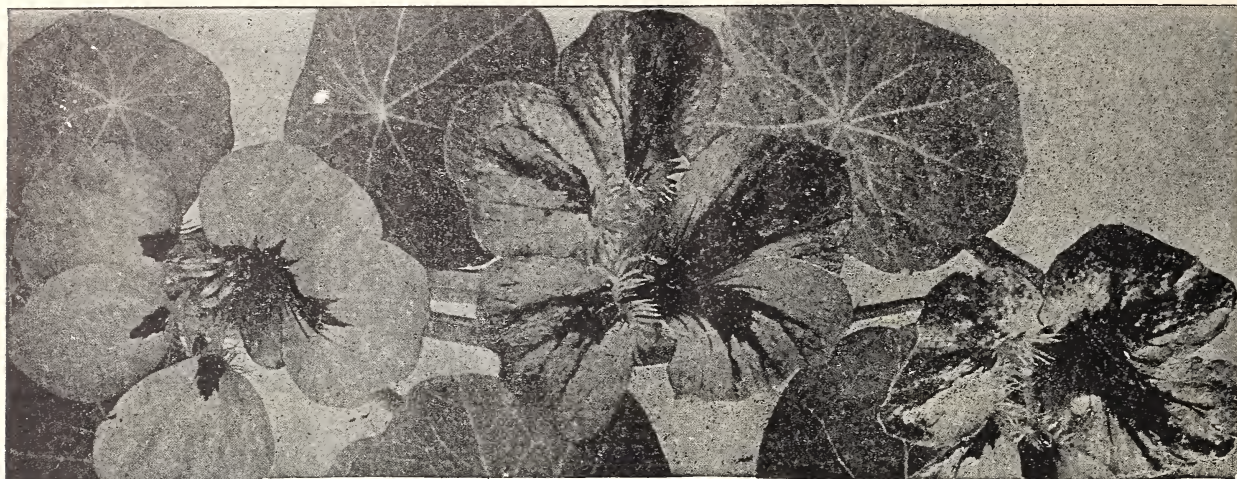
A mixture of many fine varieties. If there is any sweeter and more delightful flower than the Carnation, we have not found it. They can be planted throughout fall and winter and well up into the spring. The first planting can be made October 1 and as late as April; however, the fall is the best time to plant as the frost and cold does not kill Carnations in Florida. They are fine for massive bedding, but to get large, fine blossoms, place them 1 foot apart each way. A packet should make a hundred plants or more. Seed very small. **Double Mixed**, pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.; oz. 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3; lb. \$10.

CHINA PINKS

Our mixture of China Pinks is made up of varieties giving numerous shades and colors and is very fine for growing beautiful beds, perhaps better for this purpose than carnations, as the China does not grow so tall. The seed is rather small, and a packet should produce hundred or more fine plants. Fall is the best time to plant in Florida as our cold weather does not kill them. Plant as early as October 1 until April. **Mixed**, pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.; oz. 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3; lb. \$10.

COSMOS

GIANT MIXED. The Cosmos has a very showy flower, making an attractive appearance anywhere found. Splendid for planting around the edge of porches or along fences and waste corners. Spring is the time to plant, from March as late as August. Seed not as small and delicate as many others. A packet should produce fifty nice plants. Plant where to be grown. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.



Kilgore's Sunset Nasturtiums

DAISY

SHASTA. This Daisy is universally admired. It is a very hardy perennial that will blossom more freely each season if plants are cared for. Flowers large, white, single, with yellow centers. Fine for bordering or bedding, also boxes. October and November are, probably, the best months to plant Shasta Daisies in Florida, and they should bloom in late spring or early summer. Soak in warm water several hours before planting. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$11.

FOUR O'CLOCK

A well-known and extensively grown free-flowering plant, hardy and easily cultivated. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Plant in spring and summer, from March to August. If you have some unsightly waste spot, plant it in Four o'Clocks. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.



Larkspur

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE OF NASTURTIIUMS

Our Sunset Mixture is a blending of countless numbers of the most outstanding exquisite varieties. It will produce plants which will bloom perpetually for weeks, giving the most gorgeous flowers of immense size, in a multitude of rich, brilliant, variegated colors.

Nasturtiums are probably the most popular of all annuals grown in Florida, and among the surest to grow and of easiest culture, vigorous growers, free bloomers, and will do well on practically any class of soil in the state, from sand bed to muck.

Dwarf Nasturtiums are very fine for borders and massing in beds. The tall varieties should have something for support, such as wire fence, trellis, etc. Nasturtiums make most delightful cut-flowers and will keep fresh for days. Plant in Florida from October to March. Ounce of seed will plant row 15 feet long. The seeds are large and should be covered 1 to 2 inches deep.

We can supply our Sunset Mixture in either dwarf or tall-growing types.

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE, DWARF. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE, TALL. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

HOLLYHOCKS

MIXED DOUBLE. Old fashioned, but beautiful and easily grown. There is hardly any flower more beautiful, with their long spikes filled with blooms. They are very showy for flower-yards or garden. Plant from October to February. Sow seed thinly and cover lightly in drill or on bed, in a moist place, or give plenty of water. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high, thin out or transplant $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 95c.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6; lb. \$20.

LARKSPUR

TALL DOUBLE MIXED. Very desirable for either bedding or cut-flowers. The Larkspur, with its many shades of blue, white, pink, rose, violet, and lilac, is very pretty. Plant from September to January, in shallow drills, and cover very lightly. When 3 to 4 inches high, thin out to 8 inches apart. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

MARIGOLD

This is a well-known favorite, and one that does splendidly in Florida. It will hold up fresh and fine for days after being cut. If planted early in the spring, will produce beautiful flowers all summer and well up into the fall. As seed is small, one packet will produce a hundred or more plants. Plant from April to July. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.; oz. 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2; lb. \$7.

MORNING GLORY

A beautiful flowering climber, producing rich vari-colored flowers in abundance and fine for covering lattice-work and around porches or fences. Seeds rather large. Plant from April to June. One packet will plant several hills. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.



French Pansies

PANSIES

FRENCH MIXED. This is, perhaps, the most charming of all flowers. In our French mixed stock you find an endless number of gorgeous colors. There is absolutely nothing that will measure up to the Pansy for bordering or bedding. To grow fine Pansies, your soil must be made rich and put in fine condition. It is best to plant in fall; however, they can be planted from October to April. Seed very small and delicate and should be started in a box and transplanted after putting on three or four leaves. A packet of seed will produce several dozen plants. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.; oz. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50; lb. \$15.

PETUNIAS

CHOICE MIXED. Produces rich and varied colors of charming delicate showy flowers. Fine for planting in groups and easily grown. If you plant them in early spring you will have flowers throughout the summer. Plant from April to September. Seed very small. A packet of seed will plant nice little group. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.

PHLOX

FINE MIXTURE. If you have a barren, unsightly spot about your place, Phlox will help you to brighten up things with their soft-petaled, numberless brilliant colors. Seed extremely small. A few packets of seed will cover considerable space. Plant from April to September. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3; lb. \$10.

SALVIA • Scarlet Sage

If you want something extremely showy and most beautiful as well, plant Scarlet Sage. It makes magnificent borders and beds, and is fine for planting around edges of porches. The flowers are spike shape, intensely scarlet, and extremely attractive. Plant from early spring to June. If planted early will bloom profusely throughout the summer and early fall. Seed small. Packet should give several dozen fine plants. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8; lb. \$30.

SNAPDRAGONS • Antirrhinum

No flower-garden is complete without this wonderful showy flower. It is beautiful outdoors and especially desirable for cut-flowers, also for beds or borders. Plant from September to January, in good rich soil, in a moist place or where water can be had in plentiful supply. Sow seed thinly in shallow drill and cover a half inch deep, and when 3 to 4 inches high, thin out or transplant 1 foot apart. Please order color desired for if color not specified we will send mixed. We have the following colors: Pink, Scarlet, White, Yellow, Maroon, and Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.; oz. 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.

VERBENA

CHOICE MIXED. Well known and greatly admired flowers, hardy and of easy culture, low spreading. The many colors mingled together are very attractive. Fine for bedding, bordering, or covering unattractive spots about the yard. Plant from March to August. Seed small. Packet gives great number of plants. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.; oz. 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.

ZINNIA

KILGORE'S MIXED DOUBLE GIANT DAHLIA-FLOWERED

This is the finest type of Zinnia in existence, and in its numberless shades and colors is most gorgeous. It is wonderful for cut-flowers, lasting for many days, and very desirable for the flower-garden, bedding, or bordering. The Zinnia is the easiest of all flowers to grow, is an unlimited bloomer, and will continue for weeks if the blooms are kept cut. To get the longest stems and largest flowers, plants should not be grown less than one foot apart. A new type, which is giant in size (many of the flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across), resembling the dahlia so much that it is called the Dahlia-flowered Zinnia. As a class, the Zinnia is a standard and favorite with all, and among the most hardy of all flowers. Its numberless shades and combinations of colors of crushed strawberry, burnt orange, soft crimson-maroons, ivory, sulphur, terra-cotta, raspberry, lilac, and others make it a thing of beauty, commanding much admiration. The Zinnia will give great returns for small effort. A packet should produce three or four dozen nice plants. Plant from early spring to September. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18. (See illustration in color on third cover.)



Kilgore's Double
Giant Dahlia-Flowered
Zinnia

SUCCESS with annuals depends on three important points: First, the seed, which must be fresh and pure; second, careful cultivation; third, sufficient water. We can supply the first; the gardener must do the rest.

SWEET PEAS

Kilgore's Rainbow Mixture of Early or Winter-Flowering Orchid Type Spencers



Kilgore's Rainbow Mixture of Sweet Peas

To the delight of flower-lovers of the state, Sweet Peas are being grown quite extensively and successfully through-out Florida where the proper varieties are used. The introduction of Early or Winter-flowering sorts has brought this about.

Our Rainbow Mixture is composed of a great number of the best and most dependable varieties for southern planting, and this includes many of the best and most pleasing shades, beautifully frilled, and from deepest, rich, bright exquisite colors to the soft lighter tones. Our Rainbow Mixture, planted the latter part of September and all through October, should flower by Christmas and continue to bloom until warm weather.

Preparation of Soil. Soil should not be too high and dry but well drained. For best results, dig a trench 20 inches deep by 18 inches wide, placing 6 inches top soil on one side and remainder, or bottom soil, on other side of trench. Cover bottom of trench with a layer of well-decayed manure to a depth of 4 inches. Either cow or chicken manure is preferable, but any well-rotted stable manure or Wizard Brand Sheep Manure will be very satisfactory. On this layer of manure, place a 4-inch layer of the bottom soil, mix thoroughly, firm down well, then another 4 inches of manure, and on top of this another 4 inches of bottom soil, thoroughly mix and firm down and finish filling the trench with the top soil. Then top-dress with hardwood ashes at the rate of one-half pound to each 10 feet of trench, thoroughly working it into the soil, leaving trench level with surrounding ground. It is not altogether necessary to make trench, but for greatest success it is best. If trench method is not used, spade or dig ground up thoroughly 12 to 14 inches deep and 20 inches wide and work into it thoroughly a heavy application of well-decayed cow, chicken, stable, or Wizard Sheep Manure. If manure is not available, use high-grade vegetable fertilizer at the rate of 1 pound to a 10-foot row 20 inches wide. It is all right to use fresh manure if ground stands for two months before planting seed, and if commercial fertilizer is used, ground should stand five days before planting, but where decayed manure is used, immediate planting is all right.

Time to Plant. To produce Sweet Peas successfully in Florida they must be grown in the fall and winter, planting from middle of September to January. One ounce of seed will plant a row 10 feet long.

Plant in double rows 6 inches apart, making the drills 3 inches deep, and placing the Peas 1 inch apart and covering 2 inches deep. When 3 inches high, thin out to where plants will stand, 3 inches apart in row. To hasten germination, soak seed in warm water twelve hours.

Cultivation. Shallow cultivation should begin when plants are 2 to 3 inches high and be continued every ten days to two weeks throughout the growing and blooming period. Cultivate 2 inches deep, but keep 3 to 4 inches away from plant.

Fertilizing. A small amount of commercial fertilizer should be worked into the soil lightly every three to four weeks, but do not get close to plants. The adding of a small amount of bone-meal, putting it in with the fertilizer, will be beneficial.

Watering. Sweet Peas will stand considerable moisture, hence, if water is available, a thorough wetting of soil twice a week will keep plants in fine, vigorous condition. It should be put on in a mist spray so that plants will not be beaten down and injured, and should be done in late afternoon. If a trench is used, it need not be filled level with the surface of the ground; a garden hose may be laid to one end of this trench, and a gentle pressure of water turned on. This method will soak the soil thoroughly. When the surface dries a little, cultivate so as to conserve the moisture. If there is no water system, a mulch of leaves or straw will conserve the moisture and can be raked aside to cultivate.

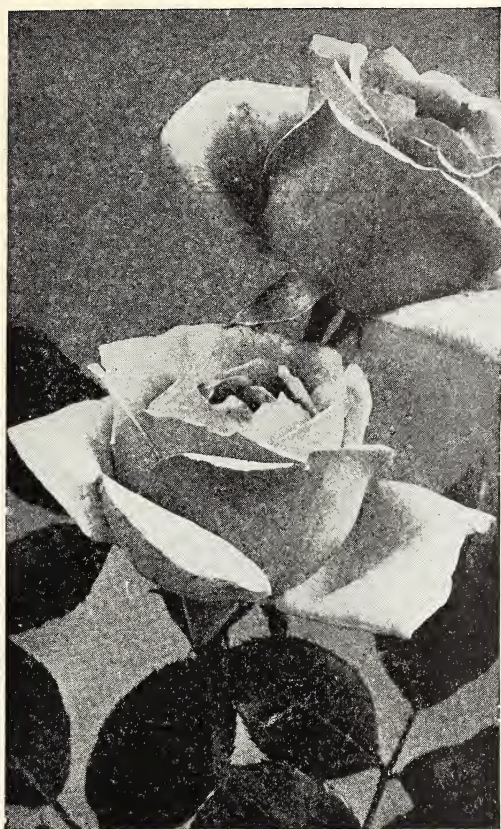
Support. The vines should have some sort of support, such as a substantial post, put down every 10 feet, with 3 to 4-foot wide poultry wire nailed up, fence fashion, allowing bottom of wire to come down within 6 inches of ground. Strands of wire or heavy cord strung on posts, 6 inches between, with brush leaned against it for Peas to be supported on, will also be quite satisfactory.

Keep Vines Clean. The more the blooms are picked, the better, for if flowers are left on the vines they will cease to bloom. Therefore, pick regularly, do not permit any pods to form, and keep all withered blossoms picked off.

If our instructions are carried out, there is no reason why anyone should not grow beautiful Sweet Peas successfully.

Our RAINBOW SWEET PEA MIXTURE will give you delightful and pleasing results. Pkt. 10c.; ½oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.

Varieties. There is literally limitless variation in Sweet Pea varieties, but mixed sorts will always be more popular than large masses of one solid color. For this reason our Rainbow Sweet Pea mixture has been assembled to include varieties of all shades in the finest frilled, long-stemmed sorts.



Radiance and Red Radiance Roses

ROSE BUSHES

Postpaid

Place your orders now for December, January, February, and March delivery. We cannot make any deliveries before December 1, but orders should be placed immediately for delivery during above noted months. The supply frequently becomes exhausted on most items; therefore, save delays and disappointment by sending in your order now.

Our Rose bushes are not bargain house collections, but the very finest, healthy, sturdy budded, acclimated stock. If results are desired, the dollar dozen kind will produce disappointment only, as first-class, result-producing stock cannot be produced on the dollar dozen basis.

Our Roses are all Florida grown and thoroughly acclimated. They will give far greater results than Roses shipped in from other states.

Shipped Direct from Nursery. All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery to the customer. It will require from a week to ten days from time order leaves customer to receive Rose bushes, as all orders are filled in rotation, and it requires a little time to properly prepare order and make shipment. Therefore, be just a little patient as order will be sent just as quickly as possible.

Setting Rose Bushes. Dig hole sufficiently deep and wide to permit roots of plants to be set in natural position and not doubled up. First put in several shovelfuls of well-rotted cow, stable, or chicken-manure, if possible, and mix thoroughly with soil; and then pour in a bucket of water, set plant, and press the soil tightly around roots with the hands and fill in dirt, packing around plant. Do not set plant any deeper than it originally grew; you can discover this by observing the soil-mark on the plant. Two-year-old bushes will bloom in two months after setting out. However, all the first buds should be pulled off to aid greater growth of plant. Roses need lots of water, should be fertilized every six weeks with commercial fertilizer and an occasional application of manure, and be cultivated frequently.

All our Roses are strong, field-grown and are budded stock

Prices of all Roses except Radiance and Marechal Niel.

	Each	3	6	12
1-year, strong.....	\$0 75	\$2 00	\$3 50	\$6 50
2-year, large.....	85	2 25	4 20	7 80
Prices of Pink, Red, and Shell-Pink Radiance, also Marechal Niel.				
1-year.....	\$0 85	\$2 25	\$4 20	\$7 80
2-year.....	1 00	2 70	5 00	9 50

RED RADIANCE. (HT.) Stands among red Roses without a superior. It has flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume, as Radiance. The color is a splendid, even shade of clear red, without a trace of any other color, retaining its vividness for an unusually long time after being cut. It is a remarkable bloomer, being constantly in flower.

PINK RADIANCE. (HT.) Flowers are a beautiful shade of the richest tone of pink, darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. The buds are large and very fine. It is a strong grower and exceptionally desirable. There is no finer Rose grown than this. Radiance and Red Radiance are the most popular Roses in the United States today. These grafted Radiance Roses are absolutely wonderful.

SHELL-PINK RADIANCE (Mrs. Charles Bell). (HT.) Another of the Radiance family. A distinct light shell-pink. It is a wonderful Rose, always in bloom, which is a heritage of all Radiance types.

MAMAN COCHET, PINK. (T.) Rosy pink, with shadings of silvery rose. A splendid Rose of sturdy habits. The fine buds last well when cut, are of large size, and open into full, double, fragrant blooms. A medium spreading grower.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. (T.) Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom, and delicate fragrance as the Maman Cochet, and of such a pearly white and such exquisite shadings of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best Roses.

MINNIE FRANCIS. (T.) Rich chamois-red, shading to velvety crimson. The most vigorous grower of any Rose we have ever known, making quite a shrub in two or three seasons, covered with bloom all the year. Buds long and pointed.

MME. LOMBARD. (T.) Beautiful tints of rosy bronze, fawn, and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without—no garden complete without them. Vigorous grower; free bloomer; spreading habit.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. (Ben.) Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality, with the rich velvety crimson of its blooms, perpetuates its name among Rose-lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong, spreading habit.

PAUL NEYRON. (HP.) Largest Rose known, even surpassing hothouse American Beauties. Deep rose-pink, full, double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. (Cl.HT.) Beautiful large double white Roses of remarkable substance.

MARECHAL NIEL. (Cl.Nois.) The grand old southern favorite, with a fragrance equaled by none. The full, double, golden-yellow blooms are produced abundantly at all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers, shedding their perfume at the door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. (HP.) Buds fine and large, usually pure white, but sometimes with a slight shading of pink on outer petals. The open flowers are of great size. A strong grower.

WHITE KILLARNEY. (HT.) Produces wonderful, long, pointed buds; the open flowers are semi-double.

KILLARNEY. A free-flowering bush of upright habit. Large, long, pointed, bright pink buds and semi-double flowers. Its size and beauty always attract attention.

When ordering Rose Bushes, Fruit and Nut Trees, state time of delivery wanted

INDIAN AZALEAS

Have not been nearly so widely planted as is justified by the extreme beauty of their flowers and the ease with which they may be grown in all parts of Florida.

They are tremendously floriferous shrubs literally sheathing themselves with a shimmering mass of exquisitely formed flowers very early in the season. These profusely blooming plants are perfectly adapted to conditions in Florida and produce a color note that is in harmony with the landscape and the comfortable "feeling" of being completely at home.

They come in colors of unsurpassed brilliance including shades of orange, yellow, lavender, white, and red.

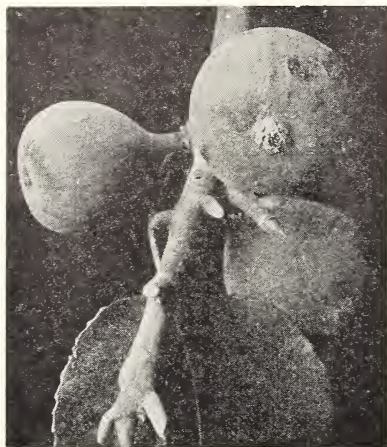
Mention in your order the colors you desire to have.

Plants 12 to 15 inches high, well set with buds, \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.25; 6 for \$8; 12 for \$15. All prices postpaid.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES Delivered

We cannot make any deliveries before December 1, but orders should be placed immediately for delivery during December, January, February and March. The supply frequently becomes exhausted on most items and you will avoid delay and disappointment by sending in your order now.

In our list of fruit and nut trees we do not offer bargain lot stock, but only the very best, dependable, budded result-producing trees. CULTURE. The same culture in a general way as given for rose bushes will apply to planting of fruit and nut trees.



Celestial Figs

FIGS

CELESTIAL. We can furnish what is known as Celestial, or Little Sugar Fig, which is the sweetest of all varieties. Ripens in midseason.

	Each	Doz.
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 75
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

GRAPES

IVES. Thrifty; productive; good shipper; large bunch; large berry; black, pulpy, sweet. Good for shade arbors.

CARMEN. Vigorous; free from disease; prolific; large cluster; berry medium size, black, firm, of fine quality and very rich flavor. A popular variety for Florida and the South generally.

NIAGARA. White; large; showy; splendid quality.

JAMES. (Southern Muscadine Grape.) Large; black; delicate flavor; large cluster; early bearer. A very robust vine of the black Scuppernong type; very productive and of fine quality.

SCUPPERNONG. Large bronze-colored Grape; sweet, pulpy, and popular.

THOMAS. Small cluster; medium size; fine quality.

Price for all varieties	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
2-year.....	55	5 50

KILGORE SEED CO.,
Plant City, Fla.

Gentlemen: For the benefit of those who are interested in pepper growing I wish to make this statement, that on the 28th of last December I bought one pound of your "Bred Right" World Beater Pepper seed. I sowed the seeds in beds on January 1, 1926.

The plants were set in the field on the 5th of March. I had plants enough to set $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. On the 28th of May I sold the crop to the American Fruit Growers for \$500.

It was said I raised the finest peppers in Seminole County.

A goodly portion of my success was due to the fine quality of seeds used.

J. TILDEN JACOBS.

PEACHES

JEWEL. An excellent early variety for planting throughout central and southern Florida. Fruit medium size, somewhat oblong, light yellow in color.

ANGEL. Freestone; white flesh, juicy, acid. Bears July 1.

HALL'S YELLOW. Large; yellow; free-stone. July 1.

Price of Peaches on plum root

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 65	\$6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	8 00

PEARS

The Pear is among our most desirable fruits.

LE CONTE. Very strong, quick grower; early bearer; large fruit. Not altogether blight-proof.

PINEAPPLE (Sand). Name adopted by American Pomological Society. An excellent preserving or canning Pear, as it holds its white color when cooked, and does not turn brown like most varieties. As an eating Pear it is fine picked when nearly fully grown and ripened in a cool, dark place. It is an absolutely certain crop in the South. Very large, juicy, and good shipper. Never known to blight; considered blight-proof.

Price of all Varieties	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 50
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 50

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Persimmons thrive on almost any kind of soil, even the poorest.

TANE-NASHI. Very productive, early bearer of large, conical shaped fruit of excellent quality.

TRIUMPH. Very handsome and showy; yellowish red; smooth skin; fine quality.

Price for Either	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 50

PLUMS

Plums do well in Florida and come in bearing in a year or two.

EXCELSIOR. Strong grower; fruit medium to large; reddish purple. Ripen in May.

KELSEY. A favorite in Florida, and the largest of all Plums. Fruit heart-shaped, greenish yellow, spotted with reddish purple; rich and juicy.

TERRELL. Large, nearly round, reddish yellow fruit, wine-red when fully ripe; very fine quality. June 1.

Price of all Varieties	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 50
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 50



Stuart Pecan

PAPER-SHELL PECANS

The Pecan is an excellent shade tree and this, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant where shade is desired.

CURTIS. Tree vigorous; open growth; bears at early age. Nuts thin-shelled; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed, it makes up in quantity and in cracking tests.

SCHLEY. One of the best; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, and flavor.

STUART. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

Price all varieties, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.35 each; \$3.75 for 3; \$6.50 for 6; \$12 per doz.



Carmen Grapes in Vineyards

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Lots of 100 and 250 delivered parcel post Lots of 500 and 1,000 f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.
No order filled for less than 100 plants

We have arranged to supply limited quantities of Strawberry Plants to our customers direct from Maryland. If you want Strawberries, the proper thing is to put out stock plants in January, February, and March, and from the runners they produce set plants from June to the middle of October. Runners or plants produced by the settings in June and July can be used in September and October plantings.

Strawberry Plants are hard to get started and when received be sure that you do not allow the roots to become dry.

Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide, and, where planted in single rows, the bed can be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, or, if set in double rows, make bed 2 feet wide and 16 inches between the rows. Make earlier plantings in single rows, as it takes lots of work to keep the plants clean during the rainy season; which is much easier in single rows but for the later plantings, many use double rows.

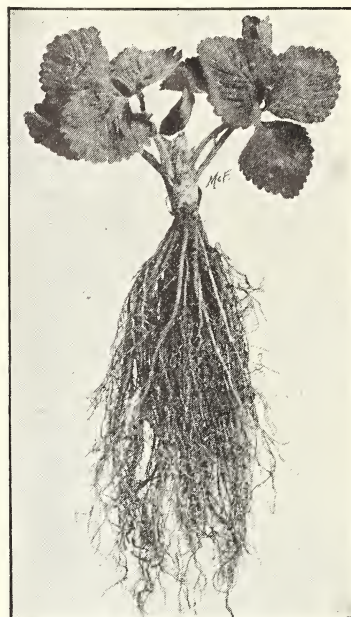
Do not double the roots. Make holes deep enough to set the roots straight, and put plant in up to crown, but be sure you do not cover it even slightly. Press the soil firmly around the roots and water each plant for several days, preferably in the late afternoon.

Strawberries can be fertilized either before or after planting. We prefer to get 600 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre under them at the time of setting. Well-rotted manure is fine for first application. The first two applications of commercial fertilizer should be two to three weeks apart, of high-grade Vegetable or Strawberry Grower, and your third application of Strawberry Fruiter or Fruit and Vine, as soon as the plants begin to fruit, and on account of the long fruiting period the fourth application of Fruiter or Fruit and Vine about five to six weeks after the third application.

We plant the Missionary variety exclusively throughout the Plant City territory, having found it most satisfactory.

These plants are in Maryland, and when the order reaches there the ground may be frozen and it may be a week before the plants can be dug; therefore, figure on ten to fifteen days to make delivery, but, of course, we always take pleasure in making delivery as promptly as human ingenuity makes it possible.

Missionary. \$1 per 100 plants, delivered parcel post; \$2.25 for 250 plants, delivered; \$2.50 for 500 plants, f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.; \$4 per 1,000 plants, f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.



Plant of Missionary Strawberry

CROP ENEMIES

In growing a truck crop, it is as important to include the control of disease in your plans as it is to include fertilizer or any other important element in producing a paying crop. This is a real living fact, and we have got to recognize it whether we want to or not.

Don't get frightened; paying truck crops will always be grown in Florida, as we are geographically situated for the production of not only early but money-making crops. Where else in America can you produce vegetables as early in the spring or as late in the fall, and even throughout the winter?

Classification of Pests

From the standpoint of control, insects may be classed as: (1) Chewing insects, best controlled by placing a stomach poison on the plant likely to be eaten by the insect and (2), sucking insects, best controlled by placing a contact insecticide upon the insect itself.

Chewing Insects

Controlled by Stomach Poison Only. Use Arsenicals

Cutworms. Use poisoned mash made of 25 pounds bran, 1 pound Paris Green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water, and 2 quarts cheap molasses; mix the bran and Paris Green dry, add the molasses, and next the water slowly, mixing and stirring thoroughly until it falls in fine flakes when sown broadcast over the field. If the infestation is serious it will take several applications.

Worms. Use 1 to 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead powder or 2 to 3 pounds Arsenate of Lead paste to 50 gallons of water, or 1 pound of Paris Green to 50 gallons of water. Use enough water to make into a thin paste before adding to the barrel. Pyrox, which comes in paste form, is fine for this purpose, and it is simply a matter of adding 5 to 8 pounds of it to each 50 gallons of water. If you wish to use a dust—mix 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead powder with 4 pounds Hydrated Lime and apply while the plants are wet with dew, or just after a rain. Use a good duster.

Budworms. This pest starts its work when the corn is about knee high. Use 1 to 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead powder or 2 to 3 pounds of paste, or 1 pound of Paris Green to 50 gallons of water. For dusting, use 1 pound Arsenate of Lead powder to 4 pounds of Hydrated Lime, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Paris Green to 5 pounds Hydrated Lime.

Grasshoppers. The best control is the same poisoned bait as used for cutworms.

Mole Crickets. A little sulphur sprinkled over the seed-bed, or better, worked in before planting, acts as a deterrent, or they may be poisoned by the treatment for cutworms.

Bean Leaf-Roller. Easily controlled by the treatment recommended for worms.

Ants. Punch a hole 1 foot deep in the nest, fill with bisulphide of carbon, and fill the hole with dirt, tramping it solid. This should be done early in the morning while the ants are home. If the nest is large, make several holes. Use the carbon bisulphide full strength.

Sucking Insects and Their Control

Controlled by Contact Sprays and Dusts. Typical examples are plant-lice or aphids, red spider, thrips, and leaf-hoppers. These, through their tube-like beak, extract the vital juices from the plant until the leaf is drained and becomes curled, dry, and lifeless. They cannot be killed by stomach poisons but must be treated by direct contact asphyxiation. The best results have been had through nicotine sulphate (Black-Leaf 40) spray, and nicotine sulphate dust. Nicotine products kill in two ways: (1) by direct contact on the insect, and (2) by the gas given off from the nicotine.

In using tobacco products, do not spray or dust while the wind is blowing or while plants are wet with dew or rain. Provided the air is still, the best effects are obtained in the driest, hottest part of the day.

Aphis or Lice. Use Black-Leaf 40 at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 gallons of water. If dusting is desirable, use any good nicotine dust at the rate of 20 to 40 pounds per acre, depending upon the size of the plants.

Thrips. The same remedy (nicotine) used for lice seems to be the only effective treatment for thrips; however, you need plenty of pressure to force the insecticide well down in the flower parts as the thrips are well sheltered in the blossom.

Leaf-Hopper. The remedy recommended for lice is the only method that will control this leaf-hopper.

Red Spider. Red spider does not thrive where there is plenty of moisture, such as rain or overhead irrigation and it is very sensitive to sulphur. Use lime-sulphur solution (32 to 34 degrees Baumé) at the rate of 3 quarts lime-sulphur solution to 50 gallons of water. Or make a solution by using 1 pound of dusting sulphur to 15 gallons of water. If dusting is preferred, use Niagara Sulfo-dust or your own dust by using 1 pound hydrated lime to 10 pounds clear dusting sulphur.

Citrus Rust Mites. An application of Sulfo-dust or lime-sulphur solution, made just before the insects become abundant, is the most effective control.

Citrus White Flies. Spray citrus trees in the fall to kill white fly and to remove sooty mold. Use Emulso, 1 gallon to 50 gallons of water on orange and grapefruit and 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water on tangerines. Sometimes an application is needed in the spring, especially in those groves that were not sprayed with Emulso in the fall or winter. For spring spraying use Emulso, 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water, on oranges and grapefruit and 1 gallon to 75 gallons of water on tangerines.

PLANT DISEASES

Most of the plant diseases that the trucker has to control by sprays are simple problems after their nature is once understood. They are largely caused by microscopic plants called fungi. These fungi produce seeds or spores for the purpose of reproducing the fungus. The spores are spread in rain-spatter or dew-drip from the diseased spots to healthy parts of the truck plant. The spores germinate in dew or rain, send their roots down into the crop plant, and in a few days a diseased spot appears where the spore germinated. In a very short time spores are produced in these new diseased spots and then a crop of spores are ready to infect new leaves or parts of the crop plant that has not yet been infected. A diseased spot may act as a source of infection for months. In certain types of diseases, a single spot may spread gradually and eventually consume the entire plant. With other diseases the infected area may remain small in size but liberate millions of spores that are capable of spreading the disease to other plants.

Seed-Bed. Here is where your control should begin. Many of our common diseases are spread from the seed-bed to the field, as the young and tender plants do not possess much resistance to diseases. In preparing your seed-beds, it is a good thing to work a little sulphur into the soil. The cost is negligible and does no harm; on the other hand it stimulates plant-growth, tends to sterilize the soil somewhat, and is also a deterrent to many harmful insects. On account of the crowded conditions, these diseases are easily contracted and still more easily transferred from one plant to another. Once a plant becomes infected it cannot be cured but in some cases can be arrested. Keep the seed-beds healthy by spraying or dusting regularly.

Damping-Off. This is the most important seed-bed disease and it can be controlled easily. Damping-off is a fungous disease that is markedly affected by weather conditions and drainage. Damp, rainy, or cloudy weather is favorable for the development of this fungus which spreads from plant to plant in dew-drip and rain-spatter. With dry weather and sunshine this disease cannot thrive. When plants are affected by this disease, they look as if scalded all over and appear as though some insects had gnawed them off to the ground. Stir the soil frequently and wherever the plants are too thick, thin them out. Plenty of air and sunshine is a good treatment. Spray or dust every three or four days. Frequent applications of a good fungicide dust will prevent this disease and will also repel some of the insect pests. This is the cheapest method of control. Use Niagara D-6 or special mixture No. 167—the latter whenever chewing insects are feared—or Pyrox, or home-made Bordeaux.

Rusts. These are the most damaging fungous diseases found in the field. They have their beginning from a minute spore or seed that can be spread from plant to plant by the wind, tools, stock, people, or by other means. Sometimes the disease is evenly distributed throughout a planting but usually it is found in certain sections of the field. It spreads rapidly over the entire field in rainy weather. When the fungus spore falls upon the leaf it germinates and the germ-tube penetrates the tissues and takes root. In a few days a disease spot appears and the rust fungus begins to mature spores of the same kind. While the spores are being produced, the fungus continues to spread in the leaf tissues, hence the diseased area becomes larger hourly, and finally the entire leaf or fruit tissue is destroyed. Once this disease is started it is very difficult to control it satisfactorily. Spray or dust whether you think you need it or not. Use either Bordeaux Mixture spray or copper lime dust—Niagara D-6. Cucumber and all vine crops and tomatoes are probably the heaviest sufferers.

The nail-head rust is a serious type and very destructive. It affects tomatoes and peppers, forming on the fruit a brown sunken spot or scab about the size of a six-penny nail-head. About your only chance with this rust is prevention. By no means wait until you see signs of the disease because much of the damage will have been done although it may not be visible.

Blight. There are several kinds of blight. Bacterial blight, or wilt, fungus blight, and sclerotium blight are probably the most prominent kinds. The first symptoms noticed is that the lower leaves turn pale, finally become very yellow, and usually dry up from the tip as though suffering from drought. These fungi get in the sap-ducts of the plant and clog them so that the plant dies from drought effects. Dry weather seems to be a very favorable condition, and as this fungus attacks the plant from the soil, either at the base of the stem or at some of the larger roots, it is useless to spray the tops of the plants. About the only way a fungicide would be of any help, and that is of very questionable value, would be to spray or sprinkle on the soil about the stem, using ammoniacal solution of copper-carbonate. Use 1 quart of stock mixture to 5 gallons of water, applying treatment once a week. If the fungus has made entrance into the tissues of the plants this treatment will be of no avail. Bordeaux Mixture may also be used. Long rotation of crops is the only satisfactory prevention. In some sections of California it is claimed that this blight is controlled by the use of 300 pounds of sulphur per acre for the first year and 100 per year thereafter. Tomato, eggplant, pepper, and potatoes and other solanaceous plants are the greatest sufferers.

Bordeaux Mixture. This fungicide is to the trucker what iodine is to the doctor. It is used for many plant ills, either with an insecticide or alone. Many prefer to purchase factory-prepared Bordeaux Mixture, as it is sometimes inconvenient to make up a uniform mixture of this spray, due to the lack of proper equip-

ment. With fairly accurate scales and measures, Bordeaux can be made at home. Usually the 4-4-50 formula is the standard mixture. The first figure mentioned always means the amount of bluestone (copper sulphate) in pounds, the second figure refers to the amount of lime in pounds, and the last figure represents the amount of water in gallons. Bordeaux Mixture can be combined with almost any kind of spray material, such as Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green and Black-Leaf 40, but never with any of the Sulphur sprays. Combinations of these can be made with safety. For example, if you have three plant troubles, say rust (a disease), lice (a sucking insect), and worms (a chewing insect), proceed in the mixing as follows: after you have 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture made up, you could add Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green and in case you have lice you could add Black-Leaf 40 to the mixture. In making this combination use same proportions as if you were making them up alone, they will not conflict with each other. The 4-4-50 Bordeaux Mixture is standard, but if wanted a little stronger a 5-5-50 formula may be used.

How to Make: In making Bordeaux at home it is best to have two barrels of 50 gallons capacity each; fill each barrel half full of water. If you want to make a 4-4-50 solution, dissolve 8 pounds of bluestone in one barrel and 8 pounds of hydrated or rock lime in the other, and after thorough stirring add enough water to fill each of the barrels. Now you have sufficient stock for two barrels of spray, and you, of course, use equal amounts out of each stock. For example, if you have a 5-gallon sprayer you would use $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of the milk of lime and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of your bluestone stock. If you wanted a 5-5-50 solution, of course, you would use 10 pounds of each of bluestone and lime. If these stock solutions are not mixed they can be kept indefinitely, but when the two solutions are once mixed, forming a complete Bordeaux Mixture, it must be used the same day it is made, as it loses its strength when left over night. When you are combining these stocks be sure to stir thoroughly each time before mixing, and if you do not have a good strainer on your sprayer, use a very fine sieve or cheesecloth.

The Control of Insects and Diseases Affecting Citrus Trees

The following spray and dust schedule is, of course, general, but if followed and the work is thoroughly done, the grower can be assured of a clean crop of fruit and healthy trees as far as insects and diseases are concerned.

The first spraying of the year on grapefruit is for scab. This application should be 3-3-50 Bordeaux Mixture with **Emulso** added, 1 to 50 or 65 and should be put on just before any new growth appears. This prevents scab and kills scale and white flies.

The next application is also to prevent scab on grapefruit, especially on the fruit; it also checks very early melanose infection. Use a 3-3-50 Bordeaux Mixture, adding **Emulso**, 1 to 100. This spraying should be done just after the petals have fallen. During the month of April watch for rust mites, especially on grapefruit and mature Valencia oranges, and if found, dust with **Sulfodust**.

If melanose was present the past season on either oranges or grapefruit, spray during the last two weeks in April or before May 10. Use 3-3-50 Bordeaux Mixture adding **Emulso** 1 to 65. This application prevents melanose, stem-end rot, ammoniation, and also kills white fly and scale insects. All trees on which Bordeaux Mixture was used during the spring should by all means be sprayed with **Emulso** some time in late June or the first ten days of July, 1 to 65, adding $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons lime-sulphur solution to 100 gallons if rust mites are present. If Bordeaux oil was not used during the spring for scab or melanose, an application of **Emulso** and soluble sulphur is usually advisable in May, unless white flies and scale were thoroughly removed in the fall.

After the May application of **Emulso**, watch for rust mites, and if found to be abundant, dust with **Sulfodust**. In ordinary seasons dusting should be done in June and in July or August. The development of the rust mite, however, depends upon weather conditions. Between the first of October and the last of January a thorough application of **Emulso** should be made of at 1 to 50 strength. This will rid the trees of white flies, scales, and smut. If fruit is still on the trees, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons lime-sulphur solution to 100 gallons of water.

Be on the lookout for rust mites throughout December and January, particularly on the Valencias and grapefruit, and, if found, dust with **Sulfodust**.

INSECTICIDES

F. O. B. Plant City, except single pounds, which are prepaid

It is worse than false economy to try to grow a truck crop without the use of insecticides and fungicides. The successful growers know the importance of this very essential feature in producing paying truck crops.

Arsenate of Lead Powder. This combination of arsenic and lead, both deadly poisons, is one of our greatest insecticides. Great quantities are used as a dry dust, and when so used, as a rule, there is nothing added to it. Arsenate of Lead Powder will not burn the tenderest plant, as a rule. It can also be added to liquids and applied as a spray. Use from 1 to 2 pounds of powder to 50 gallons water. Lb. 35c.; 4 lbs. \$1; 25 lbs. \$6; 50 lbs. \$11; 100 lbs. \$22.

Paris Green. A combination of arsenic and copper that can be applied as a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes an excellent combination insecticide and fungicide for certain crops. For leaf-eating insects there is nothing more effective than Paris Green, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used.

In a spray use 1 pound Paris Green and 4 to 5 pounds of Hydrated Lime to 50 gallons of water; for dusting use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Paris Green to 5 pounds Hydrated Lime. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 60c.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 14 lbs. \$5.60; 28 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$30.

Quick Bordeaux Mixture. A mixture of lime and bluestone sufficiently proportioned and ready for use immediately after adding water. A wonderful rust preventive if used in time. Carried in 5 and 10-pound packages. Ten pounds makes 50 gallons of spray. 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate). Great quantities of Bluestone are used in Florida each year in our most important fungicides. It is a sure cure for citrus dieback and ammoniation. Lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$1; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$8.75; 500-lb. bbl. \$40.

Bisulphide of Carbon. Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils, and excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only, \$3.

Bug Death. Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, it is sure death to all bugs and to all leaf-eating insects. It does not injure plants as many other insecticides do. Lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.

Carbolineum (Protexol). A wonderful insecticide and germicide for many uses. Fine for ridding poultry-yards and houses of vermin, hogs of lice, etc.; keeps rats from gnawing holes in corncribs; corn treated before planted will not be molested by crows; a splendid fly remedy; a paint for bee-hives that insures against both moths and ants; protects shade and fruit trees against insects; cures cancerous growths, gummosis, root rot, etc. on citrus trees; a great preservative of wooden fence-posts, canvas feed-bags, ropes, nets, etc.; prevents dampness of cement, concrete, brick, and stone. In gallon cans, \$1.75.

Bee Brand Insect Powder. Kills bedbugs, ants, and roaches. Small pkg. 10c.; medium size 25c.; large size 50c.

Fenole. A stainless liquid insecticide especially for household use. It kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes, and flies. Occasional spraying of Fenole in crevices and cracks around kitchen sink, wood boxes, and everywhere else that insects may have their hiding-places, will keep your premises free from these pests. Fenole can be sprayed on beds, bed-clothing, delicate fabrics, linens, and curtains with the absolute assurance that there will be no staining or injury whatever. The Midget will be found a convenient little sprayer. Full directions on each package. Pints and quarts postpaid, gallons not mailable. Pt. 60c.; qt. \$1; gal. \$3.

Tobacco Dust. High-grade strong snuff, not the ground stems usually sold for tobacco dust, which are absolutely useless as an insecticide. Lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. 65c.; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.

Lime-Sulphur Solution. (32 to 34 degrees Baume.) Can be used as separate sulphur spray or in combination with many other materials but not with Bordeaux Mixture. Used for mites and spiders of many kinds including those on citrus. It is quite effective against citrus scab. For bearing trees use 1 gal./on to 40 gallons of water. On vegetables or tender plants, use from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to 100 gallons of water. 1-gal. can 65c.; 5 gals. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. (30 gals.) 30c. per gal.; bbl. (50 gals.) 25c. per gal.

Sulphur. Clear dusting Sulphur is the proper kind to use for dusting for insect control. It is light and fluffy and can be used as a dry dust or as a solution. To make a solution of it, take 3 or 4 pounds of it and add just enough water to make a paste; then pour the paste into a barrel of water. Sulphur is the most effective control for red spider, rust mites, and many other insects. Lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. 50c.; 100 lbs. \$3.

Sulphur (for agricultural purposes). We do not feel that the full value of the use of sulphur on our Florida soil has been fully realized. California, we understand, is a heavy user of

sulphur on her soils. Sulphur seems to be readily utilized by plants as stimulating food, increasing the size and the number of nodules, and also transforming latent potash and phosphates into available plant-food. In addition to the fertilizer value, it seems to destroy the spores of many fungi and larvæ of injurious insects in the soil. It prevents potato scab, wire worms, nematodes etc. California uses 300 pounds to the acre first year, and 100 pounds per year thereafter. 100 lbs. \$3; ton lots \$45.

Whale-Oil Soap. Used largely for white fly, mites, San José scale, thrip, and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray which can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 pounds Whale-Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water. 1-lb. bar 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.

EMULSO

THE BETTER SPRAY

Emulso is a fine smooth white oil emulsion of heavy consistency. Mixes perfectly with any kind of water, lime-sulphur solution, Bordeaux Mixture, Nicotine Sulphate, or any other spray which is desirable in combination with oil emulsions. It will keep indefinitely and remain absolutely uniform under extreme conditions. Emulso contains a minimum of 65 per cent of petroleum oils, a large part of which is of a heavy grade. No oil emulsion surpasses **Emulso** in effectiveness. **Emulso** and all the Peninsular Chemical Company products which we handle are backed by an expert field service which puts at the growers' command years of insecticide experience. You are invited to use this service.

Price of **Emulso**: Gal. \$1; 5 gals. \$4.50; 10 gals. \$7.50; 30 gals. \$18; 50 gals. \$25.

Niagara Dust Mixtures

F. O. B. Plant City

All Niagara dusting materials are first finely ground and then bolted through silk cloth before being mixed. This assures absolute uniformity. They are manufactured in Jacksonville, Fla., and distributed through all of our stores.

Sulfodust. The superfine sulphur with spreader. This is the most effective and economical dust obtainable for the control of rust mites, red spiders, and certain fungous diseases. The spreader prevents packing and lumping, and insures more uniform distribution. Packed in 100-lb. double bags. 5 lbs. 35c.; 10 lbs. 50c.; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.

85-15 Mixture. A mixture of 85 per cent superfine sulphur and 15 per cent Arsenate of Lead for the control of worms, red spiders, leaf-spot, and mildew on beans, strawberries, roses, etc. 5 lbs. 85c.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$9.

A-1 Nicotine Dust. Contains 3 per cent actual nicotine, equivalent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Black Leaf 40. This is the best material obtainable for aphids and thrip control. 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$10.25; 100 lbs. \$19.

D-6 Copper-Lime Dust. The standard dust mixture for rust and blight control on celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, egg-plant, peppers, watermelons, etc. Contains 20 per cent dehydrated copper sulphate. 5 lbs. 80c.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$5; 100 lbs. \$8.

D-25 Copper Lime-Dust. Used for same purposes as D-6 where stronger fungicide is desired. Contains 25 per cent dehydrated copper sulphate. 5 lbs. 90c.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.15; 50 lbs. \$5.75; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

D-20 Copper-Lime Arsenate Dust. Contains 20 per cent dehydrated copper sulphate and 20 per cent calcium arsenate and is used on hardy plants such as tomatoes, etc., for control of worms and rust. 5 lbs. 95c.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$11.

D-18 Copper-Lime Arsenate Dust. For same purposes as D-20 where more poison is necessary. Contains 20 per cent dehydrated copper sulphate and 25 per cent calcium arsenate. 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.70; 50 lbs. \$6.90; 100 lbs. \$11.75.

Special Mixture No. 167. For use on cantaloupes, cucumbers, watermelons, etc., where copper fungicide and small amount of lead arsenate is desired. Contains 20 per cent dehydrated copper sulphate and 10 per cent arsenate of lead. 5 lbs. 95c.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.55; 50 lbs. \$6.65; 100 lbs. \$11.25.

Pyrox

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Not prepaid

Why You Must Spray

Wormy and diseased vegetables are no longer desired in the market, but bright, clear, sound products are in ever-increasing demand. Every grower of these crops must spray if he is to secure profitable returns. Increased yields, better quality, higher market prices—these are enough incentive to spray thoroughly and at the proper time. Yet it must always be remembered that diseases cause more damage than bugs, and that it costs very little more to control fungous diseases, as well as insects. Indeed, no grower can afford to spray for insects alone.



The One Best Spray

The history of Pyrox—the combined spray for the control of both chewing insects and fungous diseases—dates back to the very beginning of spraying. Indeed, twenty-four years ago when Pyrox first came on the market, the value of spraying was little recognized. Since then the practice has spread very rapidly and has been generally adopted the country over. All this time Pyrox has held its place as “the one best spray” for practically all vegetables. Pyrox is made primarily for those who know that the best is the cheapest, because it is the surest and most effective.

What Pyrox Is and What Pyrox Does

A powerful fungicide; it controls fungous diseases, even some serious ones that other fungicides do not control.

A strong poison insecticide; it kills chewing insects, even those which are hard to kill, like the hard-shelled potato beetle.

Over twenty years of practical farm use have proved Pyrox the most effective remedy against both serious fungous diseases and chewing insects. It contains the essential copper in proper quantity for safe use and in most effective form for greatest fungicidal value in Pyrox the poison insecticide is chemically blended with copper fungicide, increasing the effectiveness of both.

It saves labor; it is easy to use; simply mix with cold water and spray.

It gives more thorough protection. It should be put on with fine nozzle because when applied in the finest mist it covers more thoroughly every part of the leaf or fruit.

It gives more lasting protection; it sticks like paint and stays on for weeks. Hard rains do not wash it off when thoroughly dry.

It helps to increase yields; the copper fungicide in Pyrox stimulates the leaves, makes them greener and more vigorous and helps to increase yields even when there is no disease.

1-lb. jar.....\$0 50	50-lb. drum.....\$10 75
5-lb. drum.....1 75	100-lb. keg.....17 00
10-lb. drum.....3 00	300-lb. barrel.....48 00
25-lb. drum.....6 25	



The “Always Fresh” Inoculant

Farmogerm is a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, selected for maximum vitality and ability to transpire

form nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates and deposit them in the soil.

By reason of the patented stopper which admits air and excludes contaminations, **Farmogerm** is guaranteed for five years—always fresh—always strong and virile.

What Farmogerm Will Do

Farmogerm will give you larger crops and improve your soil by producing nodules on the roots of legumes. No other inoculant is as strong and virile. No other inoculant will give the profusion of nodules.

When ordering be sure to state what crops you wish to inoculate. **Farmogerm** is so inexpensive and is so effective an insurance that you cannot afford to sow legume crops without it.

NEW LOW PRICES, PREPAID

For Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Velvet Beans, Sweet Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans, and Beggarweed. **1/2-bus. size 35c.; 1-bus. size 60c.; 5-bus. size \$2.25.** Special garden size for Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans, and Sweet Peas, 25c.

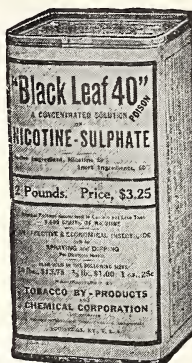
“Black Leaf 40” Kills Aphis

40% NICOTINE

Prepaid

The Standard Contact Insecticide

For the control of aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Safe on fruit, foliage and buds.



EFFECTIVE on—

Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Cucumbers. Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphid (also called “melon louse,” “green fly,” etc.).

Onions. Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as “onion louse,” “white blight,” etc.).

Tomatoes and Potatoes. Plants weakened and killed by potato aphid (“red and green lice”).

Eggplants, Peppers, Peas, Cabbages, etc. Often “fail” because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.

Ornamentals. Often severely injured by aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

Black Leaf 40

Can be mixed with other sprays, as Lead Arsenate, Lime-Sulfur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.

1-oz. bottle (makes 6 gallons spray).....	\$0 35
1/2-lb. glass (makes 40 to 50 gallons).....	1 25
2-lb. tin (makes 160 to 200 gallons).....	3 50
10-lb. tin (makes 800 to 1,000 gallons).....	13 50

Write us for complete spray calendar



Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

AN INVESTMENT PAYING WONDERFUL RETURNS

Mulford Cultures contain millions of nitrogen-fixing bacteria which, when properly applied, form nodules on the roots of legume plants. These bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to the crops, thereby increasing your yields.

Succeeding crops are also benefited by the nitrogen remaining in the root nodules after the legume crop is harvested or plowed under.

Mulford Cultures are applied with the seed at planting-time. They cannot harm crops, soil, or live-stock. Their use requires no skill or experience. Follow the easy directions in each package.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend Mulford Cultures, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company with the same exacting care as Mulford Anti-toxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Literature sent upon request.

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at following prices, including postage:

20-bushel size.....	\$8 00
5-bushel size.....	2 25
2-bushel size.....	1 00
1-bushel size.....	60
Garden Size (composite culture for Beans, Peas, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas), 35c.	

Cowpeas	Garden Peas
Soy Beans	Garden Beans
Peanuts	Lima Beans
Velvet Beans	Beggarweed
Sweet Peas	and others

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate.

KILGORE SEED CO.,

SPRAYERS

Prepaid

The lack of first-class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply cannot afford not to consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops in many instances. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your year's work?

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pump

Made with galvanized or copper tank and equipped with brass spray pump, with large air-chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and patent agitator. Knapsack Spray Pumps are used for spraying many kinds of plants, distributing disinfectants, and similar service. Myers Knapsack Pumps have and are being used extensively by the United States Government, large corporations, municipalities, and individuals in sanitary work of every description, while gardeners, truckmen, and those who raise tobacco, cotton, and similar crops find them exceptionally useful and handy in their spraying work.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Pumps are complete in every respect and ready to spray. They are made with either galvanized or copper tanks which hold 5 gallons. Tanks are heavily soldered, and are fitted with tight lid and strainer. Pumps are made of brass with large air-chamber, brass cylinders, brass ball valves, patent agitator, 5 feet of 3/8-inch hose, and iron pipe extension. Lever can be shifted from right to left, and shoulder straps are provided for carrying.

This is one of the most dependable Sprayers ever made. No loss of time pumping up; little to get out of order.

No. 330. Galvanized Spray Pump, fitted with 5 feet of 3/8-inch hose and Bordeaux Spray nozzle. Price \$12.50.

No. 331. Copper Knapsack Spray Pump, complete with hose and Bordeaux nozzle. Price \$18. Do not use sulphur in copper tank.

The Myers O. K. Cog-Gear Spray Pump

Has malleable iron base, mechanical agitator, solid brass ram plunger, ground bevel valve and seat, and is mounted complete with 50 gallon barrel.

Fig. 1570 illustrates the O. K. Spray Pump mounted on barrel, complete with hose, pipe extension, nozzle, and mechanical agitator. The cylinder is what is known as a ram plunger, made of a solid brass tube with a closed end, which passes through a circular hemp packing, which adapts it for pumping hot, cold, or any kind of mixture. The packing gland is adjusted by means of two heavy bolts, with which all wear can readily be taken up. The valve and seat are made of ordinary brass ground in a bevel shape.

Another special feature of this Pump is that by removing two bolts the valves can be readily taken out and repaired. The air-chamber is made of a 2 1/2-inch steel tube. The cog-gear handle enables the operator to carry a pressure of 200 pounds or more if necessary.

No. R299B. Outfit as above, complete with one lead of 15 feet of 7-ply discharge hose, 8-foot iron pipe extension, and Fembro Fig. 1290 nozzle, \$41.

Fig. 1570, No. R299C. Same with two leads of 15-feet 3/8-inch hose, two 8-foot iron pipe extensions, and two Fig. 1290 nozzles, \$48. Price includes barrel and skids.

Myers Portable Sprayer

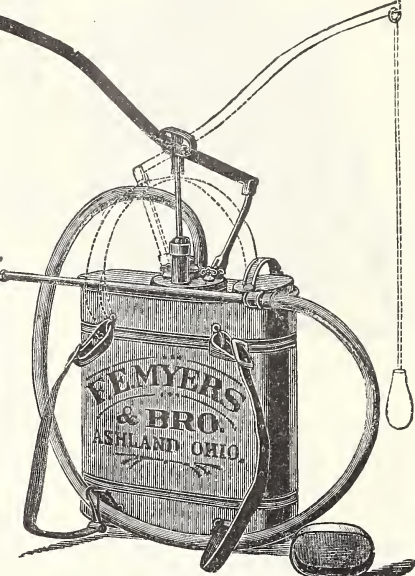
Made for general use as a handy outfit about the home, greenhouse, or orchard. The pump is fitted with cog-gear handle and dasher agitator. The pump is securely attached to the tank by means of a clamp connected direct to the channel iron that surrounds the top of the tank held in position by one thumb-screw. The handle can be located at any point desired.

No. R336B. Complete as shown in Fig. 1614, with dasher agitator, 15 foot 1/2-inch 5-ply discharge hose, 8-foot extension, and Vermorel Nozzle. Price \$26.

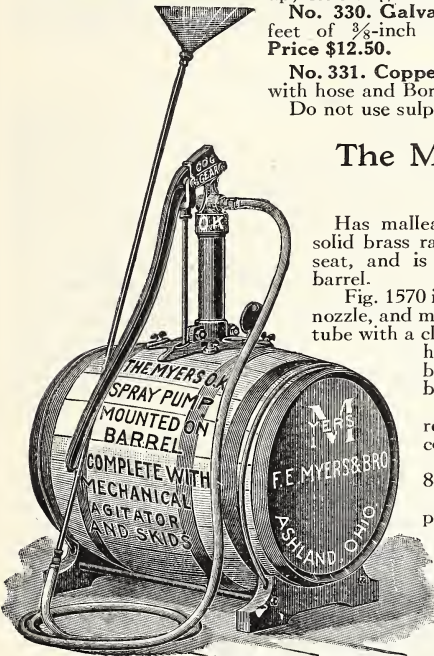
Myers Knapsack Spray Parts

Postpaid

Pump alone (no fastenings).....	\$6 50
Tank alone (no fastenings) copper.....	11 00
Tank alone (no fastenings) galvanized.....	5 00
3-foot painted iron extension rods.....	60
Fig. 1380—45-degree bend, 1/4-in. pipe thread.....	40
Large rubber gaskets.....	15
Leather cups.....	10
Small leather connection washers.....	02
Rubber hose (5-foot all connections).....	1 85
No. 1559. 45-degree nozzle, fine for spraying under-side of leaf as well as top-side.....	90
No. 550. Cyclone side outlet nozzle, spray up or down, making fine mist.....	60
No. 1290. Straight nozzle.....	80
No. 2097. Regular Bordeaux nozzle.....	1 15
Complete set shoulder straps.....	1 50
No. 466. Handle, cast, to use by hand.....	50
Brass Bushing Nut for piston rod.....	35
Lever, wrought iron.....	60
Wood handle and rod.....	50
Ball valves, brass.....	35
Piston rod for plunger.....	40
Thumb screws.....	30



Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pump



The Myers O. K. Cog-Gear Spray Pump. Fig. 1570



Myers Portable Sprayer. Fig. 1614

VERMOREL SPRAYERS

The Master of All Man-Power
Sprayers and Dusters

Postpaid

OUR GUARANTEE: Get your money back if Vermorel Sprayers and Dusters do not perform the best service you ever saw. High priced? No, price not half as high as the quality and efficiency



Vermorel Knapsack Sprayer

SPRAYER PERFECTION ITSELF

Vermorel Eclair No. 1 is a marvel of French ingenuity, a revelation to fruit-growers and truckers. The most perfect Hand Sprayer ever invented and is in a class by itself. We wish to draw your attention to a few of the features of this winner.

First: It is extremely compact in construction, which enables it to be carried around with the greatest ease, its weight being only fourteen pounds.

Second: Its mechanism is simplicity and efficiency itself, thus insuring a uniform and maintained pressure, a constant agitation of the fluids, and a thorough distribution of the spray in an all-enveloping mist that reaches every spot.

Third: There are no pump troubles with the Vermorel. All the usual annoyances caused by corrosion, wear of metal, or cup leather plungers are eliminated in this wonderful model, a small diaphragm being the main working part of the pump, and this will stand the wear of many years. The stress-bearing parts of this pump are of machined brass and specially treated heavy rubber.

In the Vermorel there are no annoying waits; the sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. The tank is elliptical in shape and concaved on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator the free use of both hands. A forty-pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever which is placed at the right-hand side. **Price \$20.**

VERMOREL SPRAYER PARTS

Postpaid

No. 1. Nozzle Caps, either fine or medium.....	\$0 20	No. 34. Hose, 31 1/2 inches—no fixtures.....	\$0 85
No. 4. Adjusting Nut.....	15	No. 38. Strainer for Tank.....	1 00
No. 9. Diaphragm Screw.....	10	No. 40. Cover for Tank.....	1 25
No. 10. Valve Screws.....	10	No. 41. Rubber Gasket for Cover.....	30
No. 11. Shaft-Bearing Screw.....	10	No. 48. Rubber Washer for Part 5.....	05
No. 13. Valve-Rubber or Leather.....	10	No. 49. Spring for Regulating Nozzle.....	10
No. 15. Bearing-Rod Complete.....	1 15	No. 51. Leather Nozzle-Washer.....	05
No. 16. Plate for Bearing-Rod.....	50	No. 53. Hooks for Vent-Caps.....	10
No. 17. Diaphragm, Rubber or Leather.....	50	No. 64. Pair Leather Straps.....	1 25
No. 18. 18-inch Extension Rod.....	85	No. 108. Double Nozzle. Greatest velocity and range. Penetrates the thickest foliage. Will spray in opposite directions at same time, or can be set at any angle.....	2 00
No. 21. Shaft-bearing Cap.....	45	Special Extension Rod furnished with the special double nozzle and spring lever shut-off in place of the "T" cut-off; insures quick action.....	5 00
No. 26. Vermorel Nozzle.....	1 25	No. 116. Brass Strainer for rod handle.....	50
No. 27. Vermorel Double Nozzle.....	2 00	Repair Wrench for Valve Seats.....	1 25
No. 28. Hose Fitting.....	60		
No. 29. Automatic Shut-off Rod, without Nozzle.....	3 00		
No. 29B. Automatic Shut-off Rod, with Double Nozzle.....	5 00		
No. 32B. 32-Degree Angle Extension.....	85		

Vermorel Dusters

Postpaid

The Vermorel Dusters, like the Vermorel Sprayer, are of French design, and are principal Dusters used in vineyards of France. By the most rigid test in America, they have proved to be one of the most satisfactory man-operated Dusters that have ever been invented.

Vermorel Dusters are the essence of simplicity in construction and operation. The ease in operation and efficiency in its work are great outstanding features of these wonderful French model machines.

The Vermorel Dusters will handle all manner of dust such as sulphur, arsenate mixtures, arsenate of lead or calcium, arsenate of zinc, paris green, all kinds of bordeaux mixture, powders, lime, tobacco dust, nicotine dust, and various others.

The easy stroke of the lever gives a uniform flow of dust with sufficient force to thoroughly penetrate. Vermorel Dusters are of the bellows type, have no wheels, cogs, belts or other complicated noise-making construction to grind and wear out. Equipped with screen and adjusting slide to regulate the exact flow desired.

Our Guarantee. If you need a result-producing Duster, buy the Vermorel, try it two or three days, and if it is not the most efficient man-power Duster you ever saw and entirely satisfactory, box it up and return to us at our expense. Write us saying it won't do the work and your money will be refunded without a word, and the adjustment is not made in France, but by Kilgore Seed Co.

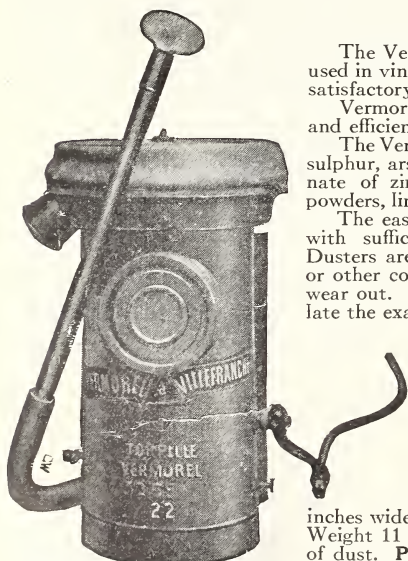
Single-Action Vermorel Duster. Size 12 inches wide by 16 inches long; hose and tube length 4 1/2 feet. Weight 11 pounds, capacity about 6 quarts or 8 to 10 pounds of dust. **Price \$15.**

Double-Action Vermorel Duster. Same capacity as the Single Action Duster only built a little larger and slightly heavier and being double action gives a continuous flow of dust. This is the best type for seed-beds or where plants are close together, but where plants are some distance apart the Single Action would be best, as it gives an intermittent flow. **Price \$20.**

VERMOREL DUSTER PARTS

Postpaid

No. 1. Bellows for Single-Action Duster.....	\$1 25	No. 35. Spreader for Duster.....	\$0 20
No. 1. Bellows for Double-Action Duster.....	1 25	No. 36. Hose for Duster.....	1 00



Single-Action Vermorel Duster



Double-Action Vermorel Duster

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers

Postpaid

For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

This Sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is 3½ gallons. The pump is removable so that the tank can be easily filled. The pump is locked into the can by a convenient cam arrangement. The handle and locking device is made of malleable iron which insures these parts against breakage. The pump is seamless brass.

This Sprayer is equipped with a 5-ply heavy piece of hose and an automatic handle lever shut-off called the Auto Pop. The nozzle has a strainer screen which prevents the sediment from clogging the discharge aperture in the nozzle. The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed-air type made, and will give efficient service.



Auto Spray No. 1, Brass Tank.....\$9 00
Auto Spray No. 1 D, Galvanized Tank..... 6 50

BROWN SPRAYER PARTS

Postpaid

Tank only, brass.....	\$6 00
Tank only, galvanized.....	3 50
Hose with wire coil.....	65
Galvanized Extension Pipe (2 feet).....	55
Brass Extension Pipe (2 feet).....	90
Auto Nozzle Spray (fine mist).....	70
Elbow (used when spraying under leaves).....	40
Leaf Spring for valve.....	10
Rubber Gasket for pump.....	10
Leather Cup.....	10
Rubber for check valve.....	05
Check Valve and Stem.....	10
Leather Connection Washers.....	02
Nozzle Washers, Rubber.....	05
Pump complete.....	4 00
Brass Spreader.....	10
Valve Support Washer.....	05
Pump Lid Casting and Cap.....	35

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

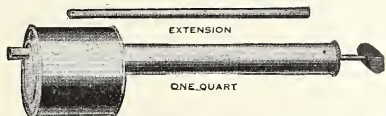
Postpaid

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER. One of the best Hand Sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after it is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds 1 quart. Price \$1.

MIDGET HAND SPRAYER.

This is a dandy little Hand Sprayer, holding 1 pint, and is well made. Will handle bug poisons, disinfectants, etc. Price 40c.

NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER. This is a splendid and serviceable Sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds 1 quart. Price 50c.



BROWN HAND DUSTER NO. 2C. The most satisfactory, moderate-priced Hand Duster on the market. Holds 1 quart (about 2 pounds of dust) and is equipped with an extension pipe 19¾ inches long which enables operator to apply the dust to underside of leaves when standing in upright position as well as dusting topside of plant. Price \$1.35.

Niagara Blower Dust Gun

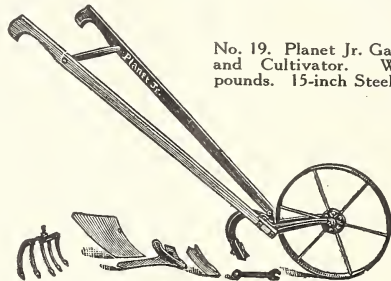
Postpaid

This Gun is of substantial mechanical construction and very durable. It is suspended by straps from shoulders and the fan is rotated by means of crank. Weight 11 pounds; capacity 8 to 10 pounds of dust. Price \$22.50.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

Not prepaid

Write for Planet Jr. catalogue showing dozens of labor and time-saving implements. Planet Jr. goods cannot be shipped C. O. D.



No. 19. Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Weight 21 pounds. 15-inch Steel Wheel.

No. 19. This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable piece carries any of the attachments that go with the machine. \$6.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Holds 2½ quarts. \$18.

Fire-Fly Garden Plow. Packed weight, 14 lbs. \$4.25.

No. 11. Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. \$13.75.

Masters Rapid Plant Setter

Postpaid

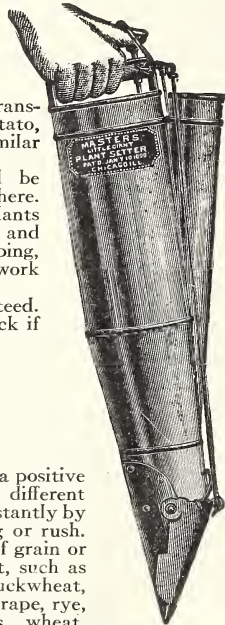
A wonderful labor-saving tool for transplanting cabbage, tomato, sweet potato, cauliflower, pepper, eggplant, and similar plants.

No up-to-date truck-grower should be without it. Thousands sold everywhere. One man will set 10,000 to 15,000 plants per day. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation without stooping, therefore no lame backs. Does perfect work and every plant will grow.

Your complete satisfaction guaranteed. Try it and see for yourself. Money back if you are not satisfied.

Write for descriptive circular.

Price \$6.



Cyclone Seeder

Postpaid

The automatic feed adjustment gives a positive force feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed cannot clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as alfalfa, alsike, barley, beggarweed, buckwheat, corn, clover, cowpeas, millet, oats, peas, rape, rye, soy beans, sorghum, turnips, vetches, wheat. Saves an extra hand or two. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.25.

Raffia

Postpaid

The plain or natural color comes in 1-pound hanks, and in 225-pound bales of uneven weight hanks, and the colored comes in following colors: Black, Navy-Blue, Apple-Green, Orange, Bright Red, Holly-Red, Old-Rose, Light Yellow, Violet, Mahogany, Seal-Brown and Bottle-Green:

Plain natural color (1-lb. hanks)...	¼lb	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Colored (mention color wanted)...	\$0 30	\$2 75	\$2 75	\$18 00
Plain natural-color uneven-weight hanks sold in bales only of 225 pounds.			\$31.50	per bale.

Orange Clippers

Postpaid

WISS. Lasts the longest and does fine work. The blades are especially curved, with smooth points and edges, and they will not bruise the fruit. \$1.25 each, \$13.75 per doz.

CANNING DEPARTMENT

Do Some Canning

Quit Wasting

Be Thrifty

Florida offers the greatest opportunity for home canning of any state in the Union, due to the fact that every month in the year produces some fruit or vegetable, and yet there is probably less canning done here than in almost any other state; but we are becoming more thrifty each year in this respect.

Home canning is fine training for the children, both girls and boys, as it teaches thrift. In some states the women and children add several hundred dollars to the family income during the year from home canning, thus securing money for many other things. It matters not whether products are used at home or sold, it's money saved just the same.

Just think of the great list of vegetables, fruits, and meats (including fish) that we have here in Florida. There is usually a market for these products some time during the year. If the market is not satisfactory at the time of canning, it will be at some later date, and, once properly canned, you do not have to dispose of it the same day, or give it away, for it will keep, and if used for home consumption will mean the saving of many dollars in the way of living expenses. And, too, when put up at home you know that it is fresh, sweet, and clean. It is just like putting money in the bank.

To the family with the canning habit, every meal may have springtime in it, with young tender vegetables, sweet ripe fruits, spring chickens, and fresh instead of heavy salt meats. Live better through more home canning. Canning is really long-distance cooking—modern, progressive, and sanitary. Quality home-canned foods must become an important business for those taking it up from the business point of view. But the money is made or saved just the same, whether the products are used at home or sold.

The Home Can Sealer

Postpaid

The Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple, and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of the Home Can Sealer even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person operating a large automatic machine. Many who have used this little machine have been astonished at its simplicity and convenience.

The Standard machine is made to handle the Sanitary No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) cans commonly used for fruits and vegetables.

The machine may be purchased to handle only one of these sizes, if desired, and at any time the attachments may be purchased to handle other sizes. The sizes are interchangeable, so that in a few minutes' time a No. 2 machine may be changed into a No. 3 machine, with the necessary attachments.

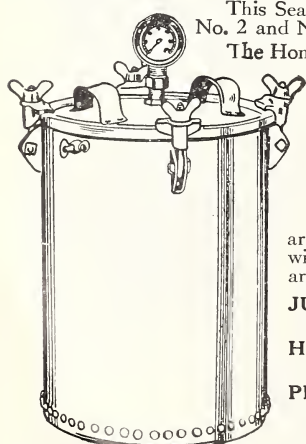
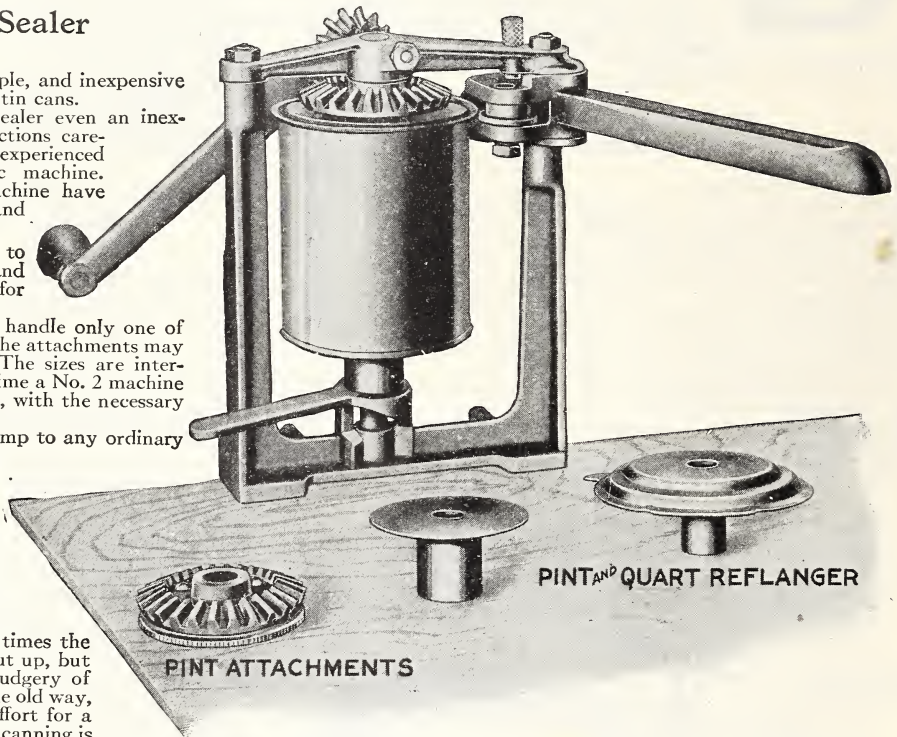
All of the machines are made to clamp to any ordinary table without the use of screws or bolts.

Home Sealers are economical, from both financial and labor standpoints. You can use the sanitary cans from two to three times. You do not have the expense of fluxing fluid, sal ammoniac, solder, etc., for you don't need them. Just think of the labor and time saved by not having to use these extra accessories and the worry of heating the capping steels. Many times the housewife has a dozen or so cans to put up, but when she thinks of the unlimited drudgery of heating the irons and other labors of the old way, she figures that it is not worth the effort for a few cans; but, by the modern method, canning is turned into pleasure.

This Sealer is so simple that a child can operate it. Equipped with attachments to seal, open, reflate both No. 2 and No. 3 cans.

The Home Can Sealer will last a lifetime, but in case of breakage or loss of any parts, same can easily be replaced. With this Sealer you will naturally need some sort of a cooker, if you are going to put up any quantity of vegetables, fruits, or meats, hence, following, you will find some practical machines listed.

Home Can Sealer, with all necessary attachments for handling No. 2 and No. 3 cans, postpaid anywhere in state, \$21.



Pressure Cooker

Pressure Cookers

F. O. B. Plant City

We can furnish two sizes of the Pressure Cookers, known as Junior and Hotel sizes. These Cookers are constructed of No. 12 gauge steel, fitted with brass safety valve, accurate and reliable. Furnished with galvanized perforated crate for holding cans during processing, making easy handling while cans are hot. These sizes can be heated on cook stove.

JUNIOR PRESSURE COOKER. Will hold 21 No. 2 cans, 12 No. 3 cans, 2 No. 10 cans, 15 pint jars, 10 qt. jars, or 3 ½-gal. jars. Price \$20.

HOTEL PRESSURE COOKER. Will hold 48 No. 2 cans, 30 No. 3 cans, 8 No. 10 cans, 30 pint jars, 20 quart jars, or 8 ½-gal. jars. Price \$36.

PRESSURE COOKER. FAMILY SIZE.

No. 10. Will hold 6 No. 2 cans, 3 No. 3 cans. Price \$15.

No. 12. Will hold 8 No. 2 cans, 4 No. 3 cans. Price \$17.

No. 18. Will hold 14 No. 2 cans, 8 No. 3 cans. Price \$19.

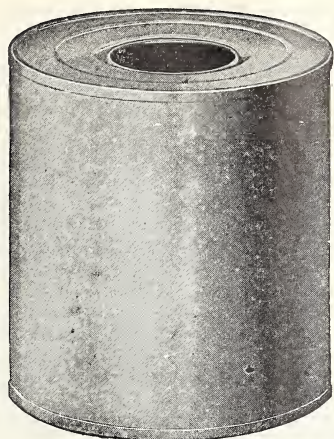
No. 25. Will hold 16 No. 2 cans, 10 No. 3 cans. Price \$22.50.

Cans

F.O.B. Plant City. At our various branch stores the freight from Plant City must be added. Do not order Sanitary Cans if you do not have a can sealer.

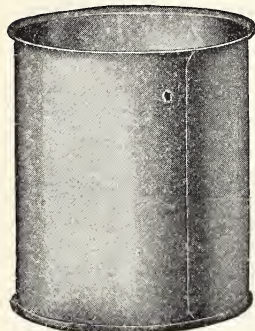
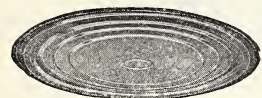
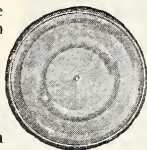
It should be remembered when ordering Cans that you cannot use Sanitary Cans without a sealer, therefore, do not get Standard and Sanitary Cans confused. Note the convenient and desirable manner in which our Cans are packed.

In our canning list this season we have added Sanitary Cans. This type Can is growing more popular each season, and we



Standard Packer Can

feel that it is much more practical than any other Can on the market, due to the fact that it is easier to fill. No soldering necessary; can be used two to three times.



Sanitary Can



10-lb. Syrup Can

	Case	1,000
No. 2 Sanitary Cans and Caps (100 to case) . . .	\$3 50	\$32 50
No. 3 Sanitary Cans and Caps (100 to case) . . .	4 75	44 25
No. 10 Sanitary Cans and Caps (50 to case) . . .	5 50	102 00
No. 2 Standard Packer Cans and Caps (100 to case) . . .	3 60	34 00
No. 3 Standard Packer Cans and Caps (100 to case) . . .	4 80	45 00
No. 10 Standard Packer Cans and Caps (50 to case) . . .	5 60	104 00
No. 2 Friction-Top Cans and Caps (100 to case) . .	3 60	33 50
No. 3 Friction-Top Cans and Caps (100 to case) . .	4 75	44 00
No. 5 Friction-Top Syrup Pails and Lids (50 to case) . . .	4 00	75 00
No. 10 Friction-Top Syrup Pails and Lids (50 to case) . . .	5 50	102 00
No. 5 Screw-Top Syrup Cans and Caps (50 to case) . . .	4 75	87 50
No. 10 Screw-Top Syrup Cans and Caps (50 to case) . . .	6 00	114 00

Canning Labels

Postpaid

Our Labels are beautifully lithographed in four colors, and we can have name and address, also contents, etc., printed at an additional cost of \$1.50 for 500 or \$2 per 1,000. Special rate in large quantities. No printed order for less than 500. We will gladly send sample Labels. We can also have made up nice, neat rubber stamps with name and address, at 75 cts. each. We carry Labels for beans, blackberries, corn, tomatoes, and syrup.

	25	100	1,000
No. 2 and 3 Vegetable or Syrup	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$4 50
No. 5, 1/2 Gallon	25	70	5 00
Syrup, Gallon	25	80	5 50

Canning Supplies

Postpaid

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Solder Wire	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 65
Solder Bar	05	20	65
Sal Ammoniac, Pulverized	05	20	75
Sal Ammoniac, Bar	05	20	75
Fluxing Fluid, Pint			40
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100)			1 00
Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary Cans (per 100)			1 00
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary Cans (per 100)			1 25
Extra Caps for No. 2 Friction Top (per 100)			85
Extra Caps for No. 3 Friction Top (per 100)			\$1 00
Tipping Irons, each			60
Capping Steel			1 50
Furnaces, each			60



Fluxing Fluid

CRATES Prices are not prepaid

We will ship you one Crate or a carload. Our Crate material is standard and highest grade. Write for carload prices

	Each	100
Bean Hampers (28 quart), complete	\$0 18	\$17 00
Bushel Boxes (1 bushel), complete	20	19 00
Cabbage Crates (100 lbs.), complete	35	34 00
Cabbage or Lettuce Hampers (48 qts.), complete	19	18 00
Eggplant Crates (1 1/2 bus.), complete	23	22 00
Pepper Crates (1 1/2 bus.), complete	23	22 00
Tomato Crates (6 baskets), complete	30	29 00
Strawberry Crates , with dividers	35	34 00
Strawberry Crates , without dividers	24	23 00
Short Dividers for strawberry crate	03 1/2	3 50
Strawberry Cups (1,000 to crate), 1c. each, \$8.50 per 1,000.		

CRATES USED FOR SHIPPING DIFFERENT ITEMS

Hampers. Beans, potatoes, cucumbers, and okra.

Bushel Boxes. Cucumbers and potatoes.

Cabbage or Lettuce Hampers. Cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce.

Pepper Crate (same as eggplant). Carrots, corn, eggplant, onions, parsnips, pepper, squash, and turnips.

Tomato Crates. Okra and tomatoes.

Strawberry Cups. Brussels Sprouts and strawberries.

PICKING-BAGS. Allen Picking-bags are well constructed with heavy, non-collapsible, galvanized rim at top, and bag is made of heaviest duck. \$3.25 each; \$36 per doz. Prices include postage.

PICKING-BASKETS. Strong Hickory Basket (1/2 bus.). 60 cts. each; \$6 per doz.; \$22.50 for 50. Postpaid.

SAVE MONEY by Using these High-Grade

KENT CORDS

Quality Tires and Tubes at Amazingly Low Prices

These are full-sized standard Tires of the finest quality. They have an extra-large amount of friction rubber between the plies. The Kent Cord carcass thus absorbs road-shocks to a greater extent than usual. This makes them exceptionally easy riding, and helps to reduce car-upkeep expense. The tread design is well balanced. The tread rubber is very tough.

Size	DESCRIPTION	Tire Price	Tube Price
30x3	Hi-Mile Cord Clincher	\$7.75	\$1.50
30x3 1/2	Hi-Mile Cord Non-Skid Clincher	7.95	1.75
30x3 1/2	Full Oversize Cord Non-Skid Clincher	9.55	2.35
32x4 1/2	Truck or heavy car	24.40	4.05
30x5	Truck or heavy car	36.90	4.75
29x4 } 40/21 }	Hi-Mile Balloon Cord	9.90	2.65

TUBES ARE ALL EXTRA-HEAVY GAUGE

FREE DELIVERY

We prepay delivery charges on all Kent Tires and Tubes ordered from us. Let us save you 10 to 25 per cent on your tires and tubes.

KILGORE SEED COMPANY

Automobile Tire Department

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

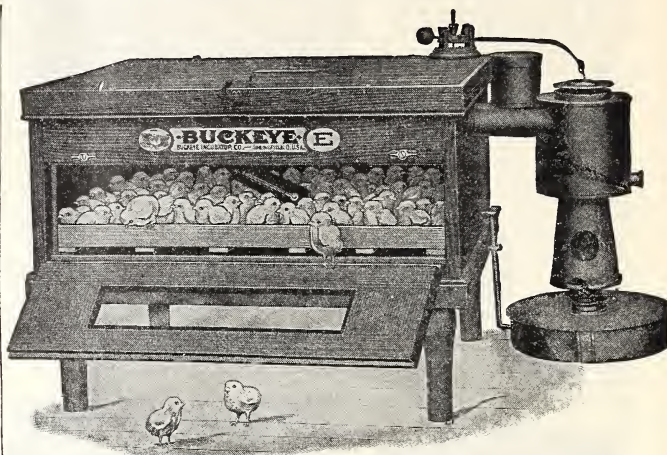
We Carry the Very Best, and Usually Our Stocks Are Complete, Which Means Quick Execution of All Orders

Buckeye Incubators

Freight prepaid

Guaranteed to hatch more and better chicks than any other Incubator

Why the Buckeye Succeeds. The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot-water system. Without this wonderful system of hot-water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture, and ventilation which is so necessary to successful incubation would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg-chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the abundant supply of natural moisture, but, at the same time, the soft radiated heat from the hot-water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg-chamber at the same time.



Buckeye Incubator, No. 14, Style E

Hatch More and Stronger Chicks. The Buckeye will hatch more and stronger chicks than any other make of Incubator. It requires no artificial moisture, will operate satisfactorily in any climate, and requires no attention to the regulators from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

No Previous Experience Necessary. It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

Buckeye Blue-Flame Warm Climate Brooders

Freight prepaid

Blue-Flame Brooders fill a long-felt need. The same guarantee goes with the Blue-Flame Brooder as that which goes with the Buckeye Incubator.

The heat area in Blue-Flame Brooders is practically confined to the diameter of the galvanized hoyer so that the chicks will brood under the hoyer instead of outside.

The heater furnished with these Brooders is undoubtedly the most efficient Blue-Flame Burner ever offered to the public.

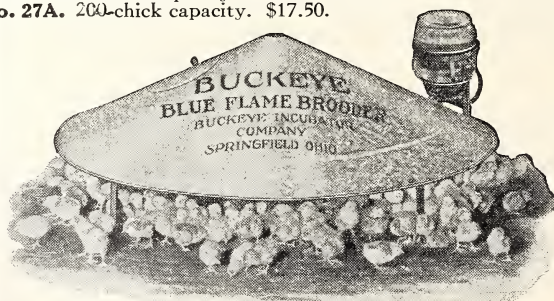
The most striking feature of the Blue-Flame Brooder is the remarkable simplicity. There are no complicated levers, valves, or thermostats used in their construction. The visible oil-feed makes it possible for the operator to regulate the size of flame with absolute accuracy, instead of guessing at it or depending upon regulators that do not regulate. When the temperature is once regulated, it will stay regulated indefinitely.

The Buckeye Blue-Flame Brooder is a high-power, oil-burning Brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue-flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless, and noiseless. Self-regulating, simple, safe, and durable.

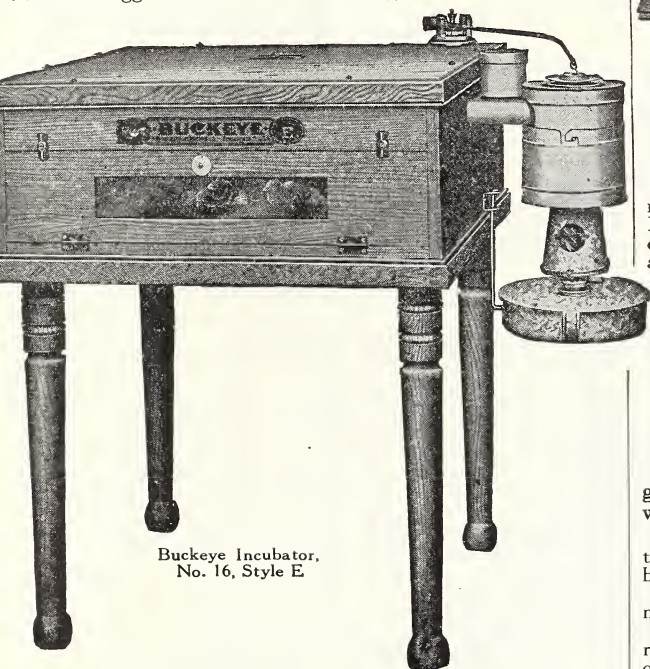
No. 81. 500-chick capacity. \$21.50.

No. 80. 350-chick capacity. \$19.

No. 27A. 200-chick capacity. \$17.50.



Buckeye Blue-Flame Brooder



Buckeye Incubator,
No. 16, Style E

No. 14, Style E. (65-egg capacity.) Is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines, such as visible thermometer, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low. Price \$16.50.

No. 16, Style E. (120-egg capacity.) This machine is the same as No. 14 except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones. Price \$27.50.

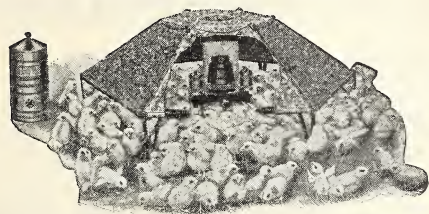
No. 17, Style E. (210-egg capacity.) Same as No. 16, except that it has a greater egg capacity. Price \$36.75.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gases and fumes out of an Incubator. Instead of passing the hot-air fumes through the Incubator, with a likelihood of leakage in the conductor at any time, in the Buckeye the water is heated on the outside, and it is sent circulating around the egg-chamber, keeping all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp-fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg-chamber instead of hot air, all possibility of damage to the eggs is eliminated.

Buckeye Guarantee. This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the Incubator fail to fulfil our guarantee in any particular, it may be returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new Incubator in exchange.

Let us send you the handsome Buckeye catalogue

SAVE YOUR CHICKS



The New Twin-Float Sol-Hot Brooder

Freight prepaid

Takes the greatest step forward in new Brooder improvement that has ever been made since artificial Brooders came into existence.

This **New Twin-Float Improvement** means that thousands of chicks will now live that heretofore have been lost to poultry-raisers because of imperfect Brooders.

Ever since we gave to poultry raisers the first wickless Brooder several years ago, Sol-Hot has been the acknowledged leader in the Brooder field. Each year has seen Sol-Hot forge farther and farther ahead of all others because of added improvements, and it now stands as the **World's Greatest Brooder**.

This season Sol-Hot offers to poultry-raisers its latest improvement—the Twin-Float Automatic Oil-Control. Nothing means so much to poultry-raisers as this new invention.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Won't go out | Instant generation |
| Won't flare up | It's wickless |
| Won't smoke | Requires no leveling |
| Won't overflow | No oil-level adjusting |

Think what it means to you to brood your chicks without any more worry or labor than is required to operate a gas stove. You can if you get the Sol-Hot.

Prices of New Model, complete, including delivery

Baby Sol-Hot. 24-inch canopy, (50 to 75 chick capacity)...	\$11 50
Standard Sol-Hot. 34-inch canopy, (250 to 300 chick capacity).....	17 00
Standard Sol-Hot. 44-inch canopy, (500 chick capacity)....	20 50
Standard Sol-Hot. 54-inch canopy, (1,000 chick capacity)..	22 50

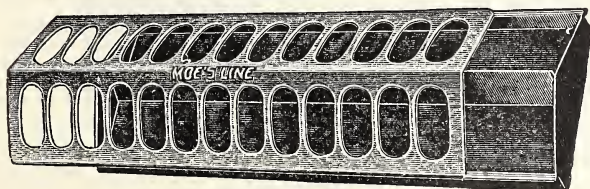
Extra Parts for Incubators

Prepaid

Lamp Bowl, all Incubators (mention size machine).....	\$1 00
Lamp Burner for Incubators No. 14 and 16 (mention size machine).....	75
Lamp Burner for Incubator No. 17.....	1 00
Lamp Chimney, all Incubators (mention size machine)....	50
Lamp Wicks, all Incubators (mention size machine).....	03
Connecting Rod and Nut for all Incubator Regulators.....	50
Damper only, for all Incubators.....	25
Drain Caps, for all Incubators.....	25
Filler Caps, for Incubator Tank or Lamp Bowl.....	35
Hot-water Copper Tanks for No. 14 Incubator.....	6 00
Hot-water Copper Tanks for No. 16 Incubator.....	7 25
Hot-water Copper Tanks for No. 17 Incubator.....	10 50

POULTRY ACCESSORIES

Postpaid

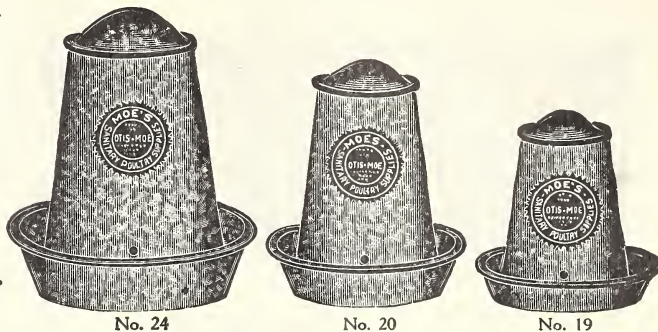


Moe's Double Feeding-Troughs

Postpaid

Double trough, with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

No. 58. Length 12 inches.....	Each \$0 50
No. 59. Length 18 inches.....	65
No. 60. Length 24 inches.....	75
No. 140. Length 21 inches. Capacity 10 qts.....	1 30



Bottom-Filled Fountains

Postpaid

This fills the breeder's need for an inexpensive general utility Fountain made of the very best grade of galvanized iron in two pieces. Three sizes: No. 19, 1 quart 40c.; No. 20, ½gal. 50c.; No. 24, 1 gal. 75c.

Nest-Eggs

Postpaid

China. 3c. each; 30c. per doz.

Medicated. 5c. each; 50c. per doz.



Leg Bands

Postpaid

Champion. Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 12 bands 15c.; 25 bands 25c.; 50 bands 45c.; 100 bands 85c.

Key Ring Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, Pigeon, Bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c. each; 75c. per 100.

Thermometer, Universal Buckeye

Postpaid

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes.

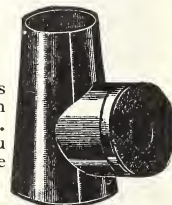
Incubator Thermometer.....	\$1 00
Brooder Thermometer.....	1 25

Moe's Egg-Tester

Postpaid

With this you can test the fertility of eggs during first week of incubation. Use on an ordinary lamp (No. 2 burner) in a dark room. It will illuminate interior of egg so that you will know if the chick is alive. Also shows size of air-cell.

No. 48. One size only, 35c. each.



Moe's Ideal Poultry Punch

Postpaid

A new improved Punch that works easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length 3½ inches. Nickel plated.

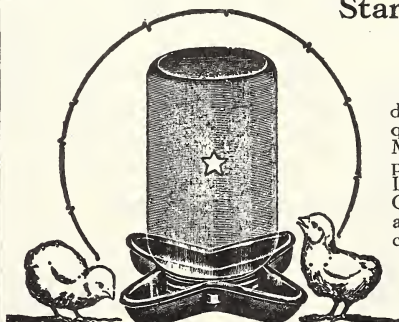
No. 39. 50c. each.

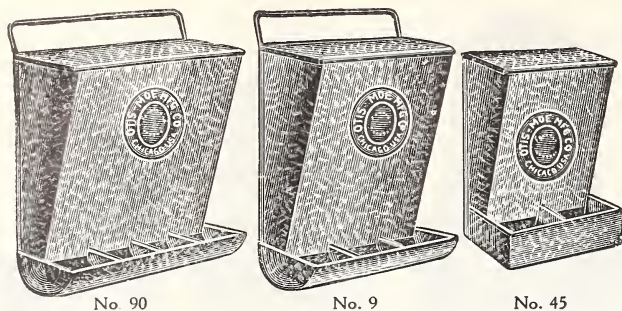
Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

Postpaid

Simple, practical, and durable. Will fit pint, quart, or ½ gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary, and cheap. Little chicks cannot get drowned.

Can be used for feed as well as water. One size. No. 32. Without jar, 20c.



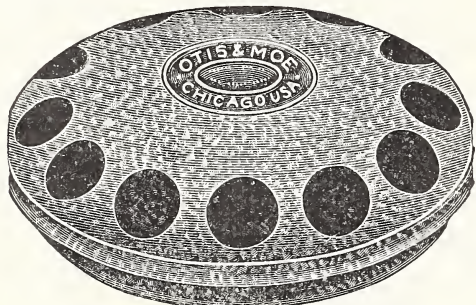


Grit and Shell Boxes

Postpaid

Grit, shell, and charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practicable and made of the best galvanized iron. Three sizes:

- No. 45. For baby chicks.....\$0 45
 No. 9. For grown birds.....1 00
 No. 90. For grown birds.....1 35



Round Baby Chick Feeders

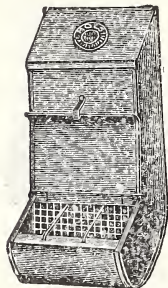
Postpaid

A splendid device for feeding the baby chicks. Keeps the food pure and clean. Chicks cannot get into or upset the feed. Will last for years. Made in two sizes:

- No. 11. Eight feeding-holes.....\$0 25
 No. 12. Twelve feeding-holes.....35

Moe's Dry Mash Hoppers

Postpaid



A strictly high-quality Hopper, and will pay for itself in feed saved that is lost by the ordinary way of feeding without proper equipment. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach and the taper shape of Hopper prevents the feed from clogging.

- No. 35. Width 8½ inches.....\$1 65
 No. 36. Width 12 inches.....2 10
 No. 37. Width 24 inches.....2 95

Poultry Feeds

Not prepaid

	Not prepaid			
	Lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Beef Scraps.....	\$0 07	\$0 65	\$1 45	\$2 75
Oatmeal.....	07	65	1 45	2 75
Mica Grit (fine).....	02½	20	45	85
Mica Grit (medium).....	02½	20	45	85
Oyster Shell (fine).....	02½	20	40	70
Oyster Shell (medium).....	02½	20	40	70
Bonemeal.....	06	55	1 25	2 40
Charcoal (fine).....	06	55	1 25	2 35
Charcoal (medium).....	06	55	1 25	2 35

Reefer's More-Egg Tonic

Postpaid

Reefer's More-Egg Tonic makes layers out of loafers. Try this new and wonderful egg-producer and be convinced. If not satisfied, money will be refunded. Full directions with each package. Pkg. 25c.

Conkey's and Lee's Poultry Remedies

Postpaid

- Conkey's Roup Remedy.....\$0 30
 Conkey's Sore-Head Remedy.....25
 Conkey's Diarrhoea Remedy.....30
 Conkey's Cholera Cure.....25
 Conkey's Head-Lice Ointment.....25
 Lee's Germozone. 4-oz. bottle 40c.; 12-oz. bottle.....75

Dr. Hess' Poultry and Stock Preparations

Not postpaid, except 25c. and 50c. sizes

DR. HESS' POULTRY PANACEA makes hens lay. Contains internal antiseptics that counteract disease; insures a healthy, singing poultry flock. Cost but a trifle—a penny's worth enough for 30 hens per day. 1½ lbs. 25c.; 5 lbs. 75c.; 12 lbs. \$1.50; 25-lb. pail \$3. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS' STOCK TONIC helps to convert more rations into milk, flesh, blood and muscle. 3½-lb. pkg. 50c.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 25-lb. pail \$3.

DR. HESS' WORM POWDER. A highly concentrated and effective vermifuge. Dr. Hess' own prescription that proved effective in his practice. 1½ lbs. 50c.

DR. HESS' ROUP TABLETS. For roup, diphtheria, chicken-pox, and all catarrhal diseases. It has these distinctive features: it is an antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. Pkg. 50c.

INSTANT LOUSE-KILLER. Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle; sheep ticks; bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines; cabbage worms; slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans—look for the word "Instant" before buying. 1-lb. pkg. 25c.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50c. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS' DIP AND DISINFECTANT. Non-poisonous, non-irritating and guaranteed to be absolutely uniform in strength at all times. One gallon of Dip makes from 70 to 100 gallons of effective solution. Spray it on roosts; sprinkle it over the runs and in all cracks and crevices; spray it on cattle and horses. Makes a splendid dip for hogs and sheep. It is a sure parasite and disease-germ destroyer. Purifies stables, troughs, sinks, drains. Pt. 40c.; qt. 60c.; ½gal. \$1.10; gal. \$1.75. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS' FLY-CHASER. Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during summer months will insure good profits. Qt. 60c.; ½gal. 90c.; gal. \$1.50.

DR. HESS' HEAVE POWDER. A dependable preparation for relieving horses of heaves, chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, etc.; with careful diet, the frequent use of this valuable preparation will afford permanent relief in the majority of cases. 1½-lb. pkg. 50c.



Cotton Bags

Heavy, second-hand 16-ounce, seamless, 2-bushel, cotton Bags. In most cases there is a small patch on these bags, but otherwise, they are first class, and we offer these bags at half price, or 25 cts. each postpaid. Write for close price on large lots.

Plant our Bred-Right Seeds if you want to grow a paying crop; costs a little more to start with, but cheapest at harvest time.

BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES, Bee-Hives and Equipment

WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

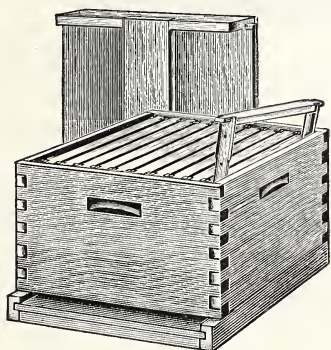
F. O. B. Plant City

But where practicable to send by mail, we have noted the postal charge

The best authorities on bees say that it is necessary to have bee-keeping equipment accurate in every detail for the best results with bees. Our equipment will help you produce the biggest and best crop of honey.

The quality of the goods bearing the Beeware trade-mark is such that we can guarantee every item to be perfect in materials and workmanship and the best that can be bought for the same money. If any article is unsatisfactory in any way, you can return it and we will refund your money and pay all transportation charges.

The bee supplies listed are carried in stock in our Florida stores located at Plant City, Vero, Palmetto, Wauchula, Sanford, and Canal Point. There are some items we do not list, such as extractors, etc. However, we can always get whatever a customer wants from the factory branch, customer to pay transportation charges.



10-Frame Hive

10-FRAME STANDARD HIVES WITH METAL COVERS

One 10-frame Hive consisting of 1 Metal Cover, 1 Inner Cover, 10 standard Hoffman Self-spacing Frames, 1 Hive Body, 1 Bottom Board, 2 Metal Frame Rests, 1 Entrance Reducer, Nails, ready for setting up. Weight of 1 Hive, 31 lbs.; of 5, 145 lbs.

G20122. One Hive.....\$4 00
G20125. Five Hives.....18 00

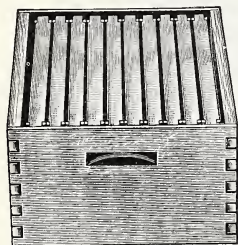
Postage 38 cts. each

10-FRAME STANDARD HIVES WITH WOOD COVERS

One 10-frame Hive consisting of 1 Excelsior Cover, 10 Standard Hoffman Self-spacing Frames, 1 Hive Body, 1 Bottom Board, 2 Metal Frame Rests, 1 Entrance Reducer, Nails, ready for setting up. Weight of 1 Hive, 28 lbs.; of 5, 124 lbs.

G20112. One Hive.....\$3 50
G20115. Five Hives.....15 00

Postage 35 cts. each



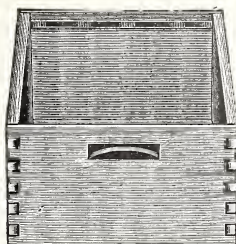
G2075. 10-Frame Standard Body with frames. When set up

STANDARD HIVE BODIES WITH FRAMES

Each 10-Frame Hive Body includes outer Shell, 10 Standard Hoffman Self-spacing Frames, 2 Metal Frame Rests, and Nails ready for setting up. Weight of 1 Hive Body, 14½ lbs.; of 5, 68 lbs.

G2075. One Hive Body.....\$1 90
G2076. Five Hive Bodies.....8 00

Postage 22 cts. each



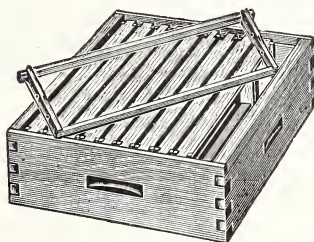
G2072. Standard Body, Empty, 10-Frame

STANDARD HIVE BODIES WITHOUT FRAMES

Each 10-Frame Hive Body includes Outer Shell, 2 Metal Frame Rests, and Nails ready for setting up. Weight of 1 Hive Body, 10 lbs.; of 5, 48 lbs.

G2072. One Hive Body.....\$1 15
G2073. Five Hive Bodies.....4 75

Postage 17 cts. each



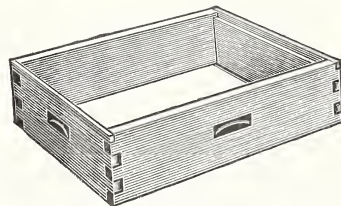
G2092. 10-Frame, Shallow Super
Frames 5½ when set up

SHALLOW EXTRACTING SUPERS WITH 5½ FRAMES

One 10-Frame Super consisting of 1 Super Shell and 10 shallow 5½ in. Extracting Frames, Nails and Staples ready for setting up. Weight of 1 Super, 9 lbs.; of 5, 42 lbs.

G2092. One Super.....\$1 30
G2093. Five Supers.....5 50

Postage 16 cts. each



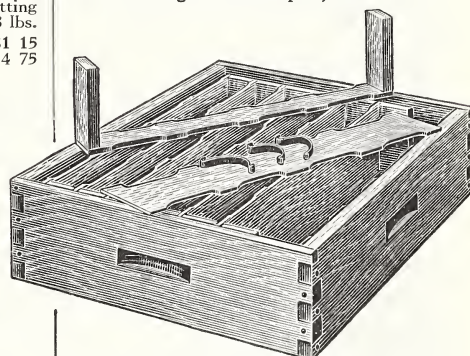
G20108. No. 4 Comb Honey and Shallow Extracting Super, Empty when set up

SHALLOW EXTRACTING AND COMB SUPER SHELLS, EMPTY

One 10-Frame Super Shell without Frames but with Nails, 2 Flat Tins ready for setting up.

G20103. Five Empty Supers, Style No. 1. \$2 60
G20108. Five Empty Supers, Style No. 4. 3 10

Postage on Five Supers, 34 cts.



G20132. 10-Frame, No. 1 Style Super, when set up. No sections or foundation shown

No. 1 COMB HONEY SECTION SUPERS

One 10-Frame No. 1 Super consisting of 1 Super Shell, 7 Section Holders, 8 Separators, 3 Super Springs, 2 Flat Tins, 3 Cleats, Nails, no sections, no comb foundation, ready for setting up. Weight of 1 Super, 9 lbs.; of 5, 40 lbs.

G20132. One Super.....\$1 30
G20135. Five Supers.....5 10

Postage on 1 Super, 16 cts.

SECTIONS

RENOWN BRAND, WHITE WOOD, STANDARD STYLES

Pkg.	Cat.No.	Size, In.	Style	Wt. lbs.	Price
100	G6181	4¼x4¼x1½	Beeway	6	\$1 45
500	G6182	4¼x4¼x1½	Beeway	37½	6 85
2,000	G6184	4¼x4¼x1½	Beeway	126	26 65

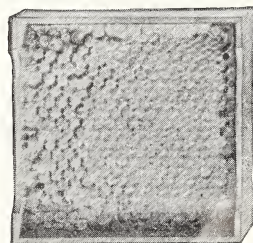
FAVORITE BRAND, DARK WOOD, STANDARD STYLES

Pkg.	Cat.No.	Size, In.	Style	Wt. lbs.	Price
100	G6281	4¼x4¼x1½	Beeway	6	\$1 25
500	G6282	4¼x4¼x1½	Beeway	37½	6 10
2,000	G6284	4¼x4¼x1½	Beeway	126	23 85

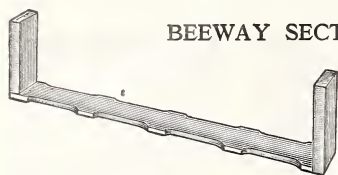
Postage on 100, 13 cts.

HEAVY BEEWAY WOOD SEPARATORS

G376. Pkg. of 100, \$2.30; of 500, \$11.40. Weight on 100, 17 lbs., on 500, 85 lbs. Postage on 100, 24c.



A Well Managed Florida Apiary Ought to Produce a Barrel of Honey for each Colony



BEEWAY SECTION HOLDER

This scalloped Section Holder is the kind furnished with the No. 1 or regular super for 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2-inch beeway sections. It consists of a scalloped section slat and two end blocks. G371. Beeway Section Holders. Packages of 100, \$5.35.

Weight 30 lbs. Postage on 100, 37 cts.

METAL INSIDE SUPER FURNITURE

Cat. No.	Furn.	Pkg. of	Cat. No.	Wt. lbs.	100	Post.
H3062.	Flat Tins for section-holder rests, 10-frame...	4	G2023	4	\$1 30	\$0 11
G3063.	Tin Rabbets, for frame-rests, 10-frame.....	4		1	70	11
G364.	Metal Spacers, all styles.....	2		90		09
G365.	Super Springs.....	2		90		09

STANDARD EXCELSIOR 10-FRAME COVERS

Excelsior All-Wood Cover...	K.D.	1	G2023	7	\$1 05	\$0 14
Excelsior All-Wood Covers...	K.D.	5	G2024	30	4 10	37

STANDARD BOTTOM BOARDS

Reversible Bottom.....	K.D.	1	G2032	37	1 05	15
Reversible Bottoms.....	K.D.	5	G2033	38	4 00	44

STANDARD METAL ROOF AND INNER COVER—10-FRAME

Metal Roof and Inner Cover...	K.D.	1	G2026	11	1 70	18
Metal Roofs and Inner Covers	K.D.	5	G2027	54	8 50	61
Inner Cover.....	K.D.	1	G2038	3	40	10
Inner Covers.....	K.D.	50	G2039	110	17 35	

COMB FOUNDATION

Wired Medium Brood Foundation.....	1-lb. box	2-lb. box	5-lb. box	25-lb. box	50-lb. box
	\$1 00	\$1 95	\$4 85	\$23 65	\$46 75
Unwired Medium Brood Foundation.....		1 00	1 90	4 65	22 75
		1 10	2 10	5 10	25 00

Add 8 cts. postage on 1-lb. box, 9 cts. on 2-lb. box, 12 cts. on 5-lb. box 32 cts. on 25-lb. box, and 57 cts. on 50-lb. box.

In ordering Foundation, give catalogue numbers so we may know exact size you want shipped.

Medium Brood Wired for Slotted Bottom Bar Frames

H350. 8 1/8 x 16 1/2 in. Hoffman Brood.....	6
H352. 5 x 16 3/4 x 5 3/8 in. Shallow.....	10

Medium Brood Unwired for Old-Style Solid-Bottom Bar Frames

G380. 7 7/8 x 16 3/4 in. Hoffman Brood.....	7
G382. 4 1/2 x 16 3/4 x 5 3/8 in. Shallow.....	14
G383. 5 x 16 3/8 in. Modified Dadant. Shallow.....	11

Thin Surplus for Section Honey-Boxes

G3100. 3 3/8 x 16 1/2 in. for 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 or 4 1/4 x 1 1/2-in. sections.....	28
G3104. 5 x 16 1/2 in. for 5 3/8-in. shallow frames with slotted bottom bars, bulk comb honey.....	22

DIVISION BOARD

	Wt. Ea.	Each	5	Post. Ea.
G360. Full depth; nailed.....	1 lb.	\$0 20	\$0 95	\$0 08

BEE FEEDER

G937. Boardman. No jar; with cap.....	1/2 lb.	20	05
G938. Boardman. Feeder caps.....		05	03

SLOTTED BOTTOM BARS for Standard Hoffman Frames

Price 1 1/4 cts. each. Weight of 100, 5 1/4 lbs. Postage 13 cts.	Length	Width	Thickness
G342.....	17 3/8 in.	1 1/4 in.	3/8 in.
G343.....	17 3/8 in.	1 1/2 in.	3/8 in.

For changing frames with solid bottom bars into slotted frames.

FRAMES WITH SLOTTED BOTTOM BARS

Ready for setting up, nails included.	
G31. Hoffman. Regular depth. Pkg. of 8, (5 lbs.) 75 cts.; 10, (5 lbs.) 85 cts.; 50, (22 lbs.) \$3.50; 100, (50 lbs.) \$7.05; 500, (228 lbs.) \$34.30.	
Shipping weight add 12 cts. postage on 5 lbs.; 29 cts. on 22 lbs., 57 cts. on 50 lbs.	
G38. Shallow extracting, 5 3/8 in. Sold only in pkgs. containing quantities shown where a price is shown. We do not break pkgs. nor furnish odd quantities. Pkg. of 100, \$5.40. Shipping weight 31 lbs., add 38 cts. postage.	
G313. Shallow extracting 5 3/8 in. with standard top-bar. Pkg. of 100, \$7. Shipping weight 42 lbs.; postage 49 cts.	

NAILS

	Lb.
G314. 2d Cement coated.....	\$0 15
G315. 4d Cement coated.....	10
G316. 7d Cement coated.....	10
G317. 3/4-inch smooth.....	25
G310. Tacks, 3/4 inch, 2 oz. pkg.....	10
G37. Lewis end spacing staples.....	50
Postage 8 cts. per lb.	

TINNED FRAME WIRE

Size Spools	Est. Length	Weight each wire and spool	Price Each	Post.
Furnished 28 gauge				
G322. 1/4-lb. Spools.....	350 ft.	6 ozs.	\$0 25	\$0 05
G323. 1/2-lb. Spools.....	700 ft.	10 ozs.	35	08
G324. 1-lb. Spools.....	1,400 ft.	18 ozs.	65	09

PARKER FASTENER

G447. A simple low priced device for fastening starters in 4 1/4 x 4 1/4-inch sections.....	Weight 14 ozs.	Price Each \$0 40	Post. \$0 08
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EXCLUDERS AND EXCLUDER ZINC

Cat. No.	Style and Size	Wt. of 10	Each	50	Post.
G7033. Unbound Zinc, 16x20 in.....		8 lbs.	\$0 50	\$23 20	\$0 15
G7038. Wood and Zinc, 10-frame.....		15 lbs.	75	36 50	22



4-WAY BEE ESCAPE

G334.....	2 oz.	Each \$0 20	Post. \$0 03
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ALLEY'S QUEEN DRONE-TRAP. G702. 10-frame

	95	08
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UNCAPPING KNIVES

G461. Standard Length, Cold.....	20 oz.	1 50	09
G462. Extra Long.....	24 oz.	1 65	10



STEEL HIVE TOOL

G460. 10-in. size.....	8 cz.	65	08
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A strong, conveniently shaped hive tool.

SPUR WIRE EMBEDDER

G458.....	3 oz.	35	05
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TWO-INCH HIVE STAPLES

G925. Lb. 20 cts. Postage, add 8 cts. per lb.			
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SECTION SCRAPING KNIFE

G457.....	3 oz.	35	02
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THE BRISTLE BEE BRUSH. The strands are soft and pliable and the brush is long enough to reach clear across an ordinary Langstroth size frame so that one or two sweeps ought to clear the comb free of bees. Brush may be cleaned of honey by dipping in a pan of water. G431. With grey bristles. 35 cts. each. Postage 5 cts.

BEE GLOVES. These Gloves are made of a heavy canvas treated with oil intended to make them flexible yet so tough that bee-stings should not penetrate them readily. The beginner is advised to use Gloves until he has become used to the work and learns to handle them without protection for the hands.

G73. Large, Medium, or Small. \$1.05 per pair. Wt. 9 ozs. Postage 8 cts.



PRICE-LIST OF BEE-VEILS

	Each
G722. Silk Face Veil.....	\$1 10
G724. Mosquito-bar Veil.....	55
G727. Excelsior Wire Veil.....	1 10
Postage 5 cts. each.	

SMOKERS

	Size In.	Each
G41. Smoke Engine. Tin.....	4 x 7	\$1 65
G42. Doctor.....	3 1/2 x 7	1 35
Postage 10 cts. each.		

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH BEES

The book that every experienced and inexperienced bee-keeper can understand. G143. Price, postpaid, 59 cts.

Kilgore's Special Brands of Fertilizers

F. O. B. Plant City

FISH BASE (IT SMELLS AWFUL) EXCEPT OUR CITRUS BRANDS

These fertilizers are put up by our **Special Formulas** and under our own name, and you cannot buy fertilizer that will give better results, as our special brands are properly balanced for Florida soils.

The **Ammoniates** used in our special brands are derived mainly from organic matter instead of minerals; in other words they are made with a fish base and there is absolutely no better result-producing source than fish. If you don't want fertilizer that smells like real fertilizer (with the stink in it) better not buy our Special Brands.

OH! HOW IT STINKS, BUT HOW IT MAKES THINGS GROW

DON'T LOOK so much at the analysis, but pay more attention to the source of the analysis if you want fertilizer that will carry the load and give a productive harvest.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW that all mineral ammoniates, such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, are rated high in availability. They are also water soluble and easily leached from the soil, the loss of ammonia in the drainage water being shown by the plants becoming pale in color.

Organic ammoniates are slow in their action and most of them rate low in availability. Our fish-base goods have a sufficient amount of mineral-source ammonia to give the crop a quick start, and right at the point where this becomes exhausted (as in the average fertilizer) is where our organic ammoniates take hold and carry the load clear through to an abundant harvest. Only a few of the organic ammoniates have a high rating and of these fish rates the highest.

Fish is the most valuable and the highest priced source of ammoniates used in fertilizer. It is a steady, persistent feeder of the plant—feeds after heavy rain. It does not leach and the plant gets all of it and gets it when it needs it most. One unit of ammonia from fish has a market value equal to two units from any mineral source.

PLENTY OF FISH USED IN OUR FERTILIZER. We do this for several reasons: (1) We know the value of fish as a plant food. (2) Our manufacturers are the largest producers of fish tankage on the Atlantic Seaboard. (3) We rely on field results for growth of not only our fertilizer business, but seed business as well. (4) Fish is not only a plant-food but creates fertility due to its bacterial action.

Put up in 100-lb. bags—not prepaid

KILGORE'S TREE GROWER SPECIAL

This is a fine fertilizer for early spring and summer application, as its high ammonia content gives the trees a good start in spring, and further applications keep them thrifty. Young trees should be fertilized three or four times a year. Make the first application in January or February, the second in June, the third in September and the last the latter part of November, and this should be lower in ammonia content and higher in potash, to harden up the trees for winter. Give the young trees a pound, each time, for each year of age. Bearing trees should be fertilized two or three times, the first application with Tree Grower in early spring, the second in June, the third with Potash Special in November. Use from 15 to 25 pounds at each application, according to size and age.

Made from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. 100 lbs. \$2; ton, \$38.50.

Ammonia.....	4%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8%
Potash.....	3%

KILGORE'S FRUIT AND VINE SPECIAL

On account of its high potash content, the Fruit and Vine Special is used largely as a second application to bring about perfect development. It is fine used as a last application, to harden or firm fruits, berries, potatoes, eggplants, onions, tomatoes, and all fruit trees, especially citrus.

Made from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. 100 lbs. \$1.95; ton, \$37.

Ammonia.....	3%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8%
Potash.....	5%

KILGORE'S VEGETABLE SPECIAL

This Vegetable Fertilizer is probably used more generally than any other brand. It is fine for all kinds of vegetables, such as beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, squash, tomatoes. Being high in ammonia

KILGORE'S VEGETABLE SPECIAL, continued

content, it causes plants to give a quick, vigorous growth. For second application, Fruit and Vine Special should be used where a particular vegetable needs potash to increase firmness and carrying quality.

Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. 100 lbs. \$2.15; ton, \$41.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7%
Potash.....	3%

KILGORE'S POTASH SPECIAL. Made from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. If you want something high in potash, Kilgore's Potash Special should fill your needs. It is especially recommended for last application on citrus fruit trees in fall. 100 lbs. \$2.10; ton \$40.50.

Ammonia.....	3%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6%
Potash.....	10%

KILGORE'S IRISH POTATO SPECIAL. Made from Tankage, Fish, Cotton-Seed Meal, Nitrate of Soda, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. A complete fertilizer for Irish Potatoes. 100 lbs. \$2.30; ton \$44.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7%
Potash.....	5%

KILGORE'S MELON SPECIAL. Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. This is a complete fertilizer for watermelons and cantaloupes. 100 lbs. \$2.15; ton \$41.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7%
Potash.....	3%

KILGORE'S TRUCKER. Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. A very high-grade all-round truck-crop fertilizer, high in both ammonia and potash content. It is excellent for all truck crops and especially tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, and peppers. 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton \$42.50.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6%
Potash.....	5%

KILGORE'S CANE, CORN, AND SWEET POTATO. Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. This brand is used extensively for corn, cane, and sweet potatoes. 100 lbs. \$1.90; ton \$36.

Ammonia.....	3%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	9%
Potash.....	3%

KILGORE'S LAWN SPECIAL. Made from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Tankage, Tobacco Dust, Acid Phosphate and Sulphate Potash. Very fine for lawns or shrubs; especially prepared for this purpose. 100 lbs. \$2.15; ton \$41.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8%
Potash.....	2%

Kilgore's Special Brands will certainly give paying results. It is not always the analysis that counts most, but the source from which the analysis is derived.

LET US QUOTE YOU SPECIAL CARLOAD PRICE

Manure Needed

F. O. B. Plant City. At our various branch stores the freight from Plant City must be added to the listed prices

WIZARD

BRAND

TRADE MARK

and grinding that absolutely destroys all weed seed. Each bag is the equivalent of a whole wagon-load of stable manure. Positively the best natural fertilizer for your soil and crops.

A money-maker for every grower! Insures results! Always safe! Easy to use! Not only grows more but builds up your soil, making it richer year after year. The ideal natural fertilizer for every crop. Wizard gives you all the advantages of animal manure with none of its many objectionable features. It has made money for thousands of growers for more than fifteen years. Use it just once and know the convenience and success it will bring, and you will never plant again without it.

Wizard Brand Concentrated Manure.....	100 lbs. \$2 10	Ton \$40 00
Wizard Brand Sheep Manure.....	2 20	41 50

NITRATE OF SODA. Many times, at a small cost per acre, you can bring your crop to quick maturity by stimulating it with this ammoniate. If your crop seems to be on a standstill and not the right color, perhaps an application of Nitrate of Soda—at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre—will start it to growing, making a wonderful transformation within a few days. The action is immediate. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$3.50; ton \$68. F. O. B. Plant City.

HARDWOOD ASHES. 2 per cent Potash. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.30; ton \$24. F. O. B. Plant City. Write for carload prices.

KAINIT (German). Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.20; ton \$22. F. O. B. Plant City.

STEAMED BONE MEAL. 3 per cent Ammonia. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$2.65; ton \$51. F. O. B. Plant City.

Florida growers have found that the use of chemical fertilizers alone is not enough to grow the biggest crops and keep the soil in profit-making condition. Florida soil **needs** manure, not only for the plant-food that it supplies but for the humus it adds to the soil. Humus makes poor, thin soils rich. It unlocks the fertility already present and it puts the soil in condition to get 100 per cent value out of the chemical fertilizer you do use. It keeps the soil healthy.

Wizard Brand is the finest natural manure—nothing else added—made easy to handle by an extensive process of drying, sterilizing, and grinding that absolutely destroys all weed seed. Each bag is the equivalent of a whole wagon-load of stable manure. Positively the

LIME, Hydrated. Our Lime is put up in 50 pound paper bags, making it extremely convenient to handle. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being cultivated. It is also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier, but on older land, where much of the sourness has been worked out, it need not be so heavy. Hydrated Lime is the proper kind to use on your soil, as the unslaked Lime is too strong, and if you get too much in one spot it will injure your crop, which is not the case with Hydrated. You can use Hydrated with safety. 50-lb. bag 60c.; ton \$22.50; ½ ton at ton rate. F. O. B. Plant City.

GOAT MANURE. 2 to 3 per cent Potash. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.50; ton \$28. F. O. B. Plant City.

What and When to Plant in Florida

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Peppers, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Sage, Salsify, Squashes, Spinach, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabagas, and Watermelons.

Calendula, Carnations, China Pinks, Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Nasturtiums, Pansies and Snapdragons; Fruit Trees and Rose Bushes.

MARCH. Pole, Lima, Bush, and Field Beans; Benne, Bermuda, and all other Grasses; Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chufas, Collards, Eggplants, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard; Sweet, Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Cucumbers, Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas; Velvet, Mung, and Soy Beans; Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squashes, Sunflower, Egyptian Wheat, and Watermelons.

Asters, Calendula, Carnations, China Pinks, Cosmos, Four-o'Clocks, Nasturtiums, Pansies, Salvia, Verbenas, Zinnias; Fruit Trees, and Rose Bushes.

APRIL. Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chufas, Benne; Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Velvet, Mung and Soja Beans; Cattail and Golden Millet; Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflowers, Watermelons, and Egyptian Wheat.

Asters, Cosmos, Four-o'Clocks, Morning-Glories, Petunias, Phlox, Salvia, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

MAY. Pole and Field Beans; Benne, Beggarweed, various Grasses; Field, Kaffir and Pop-Corn; Chufas; Velvet, Mung, and Soja Beans; Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflowers, Okra, and Egyptian Wheat.

Asters, Cosmos, Four-o'Clocks, Morning-Glories, Petunias, Phlox, Salvia, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

JUNE. Beggarweed, Chufas, Collards, various Grasses, Eggplants, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soja Beans; June and Kaffir Corn; Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas.

Asters, Cosmos, Four-o'Clocks, Morning-Glories, Petunias, Phlox, Salvia, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

JULY. Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Eggplants, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet, Mung, and Soy Beans; and Sunflower.

Asters, Cosmos, Four-o'Clocks, Petunias, Phlox, Verbena, and Zinnias.

AUGUST. Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Peppers, fall Potatoes, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflowers, Sorghum, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

Cosmos, Four-o'Clocks, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

SEPTEMBER. Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

Larkspur, Petunias, Phlox, Snapdragons, Sweet Peas, and Zinnias.

OCTOBER. Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Sage.

Calendula, Carnations, China Pinks, Daisies, Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Nasturtiums, Pansies, Snapdragons, and Sweet Peas.

NOVEMBER. Carpet and Rye Grasses, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Vetch.

Calendula, Carnations, China Pinks, Daisies, Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Nasturtiums, Pansies, Snapdragons, and Sweet Peas.

DECEMBER. Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, and Oats.

Calendula, Carnations, China Pinks, Daisies, Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Nasturtiums, Pansies, Snapdragons and Sweet Peas; Fruit Trees and Rose Bushes.

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		Beans, Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless Refugee (1,000-to-1) Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., pk. \$3, bus. \$11.		
		Beets, Kilgore's Extra-Early Dark Blood Red Market Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$13.50.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Long Island Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Early Jersey Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Copenhagen Market Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Celery, Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.25, 1/4lb. \$6.50, lb. \$25, 10 lbs. \$240.		
		Cauliflower, Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Snowball Pkt. 25 cts., 1/2oz. \$1.50, oz. \$2.50, 1/4lb. \$7, lb. \$25.		
		Cucumber, Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$14.		
		Eggplant, Kilgore's Bred-Right Manatee Special Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6, 10 lbs. \$57.50.		
		Lettuce, Kilgore's Bred-Right Big Boston Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$16.		
		Okra, Kilgore's Bred-Right Perkins Long Green Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9.50.		
		Pepper, Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$52.50.		
		Pepper, Kilgore's Bred-Right Ruby King Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5, 10 lbs. \$47.50.		
		Peas, Kilgore's Winner Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., pk. \$3.25, bus. \$12, 10 bus. \$117.50.		
		Potatoes, Kilgore's Bred-Right Red Bliss See page 19.		
		Potatoes, Kilgore's Bred-Right Spaulding Rose No. 4 See page 19.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Bred-Right Cooper's Special Self-Topper Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1, 1/4lb. \$3.50, lb. \$12, 10 lbs. \$110.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Crown Selected Globe Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.25, 1/4lb. \$4, lb. \$15, 10 lbs. \$145.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6, 10 lbs. \$57.50, 25 lbs. \$137.50, 100 lbs. \$500.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Watson Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Irish Gray Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Florida Favorite Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Kleckley's Sweet Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Thurmond Gray Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Grass, Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf Course Mixture Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$35, 200 lbs. \$65, 500 lbs. \$150, 1,000 lbs. \$275.		

{ SEE OTHER SIDE }

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**Kilgore's Mixed Double Giant
Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias**

Large packet 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90 cts.; oz.
\$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18, postpaid.



These enormous flowers of an entirely new race, with broad undulated rays and a color range of innumerable shades, are just as easy to grow as the common kinds

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes

BETTER SEED
BETTER CROPS

*Why plant anything
less than the BEST?*



Kilgore's Bred-Right Red
Bliss or Triumph

KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT SEED POTATOES are the cheapest you can buy, as they will yield 50 to 100 per cent more than bagged ones. Being clean, sound, with all the over-size as well as the small trashy stuff graded out, making every tuber a seed potato, means that BRED-RIGHT seed will plant one-third to one-half further than any other seed we have ever seen.

KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT SEED POTATOES are grown from parent stock which has taken years of careful field selection to bring up to highest standard, which means 50 to 100 per cent greater yield, freedom from disease, clean, smooth tubers, free from mixture.

In growing BRED-RIGHT SEED POTATOES, much field-work must be done, such as inspection, spraying, and roguing. The word roguing means the pulling out, removing, and destroying of all weak, off-type, diseased plants. This work is done by an expert, who inspects row by row, and with his trained eye and knowledge of his work, the off-type, diseased, and weaklings are pulled out by hand and destroyed. There is absolutely no other process of securing pure, vigorous, high-yielding seed of any kind. This roguing process is, and must be, repeated several times during growth of crop.

KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT SEED POTATOES are put up in strong, well-ventilated, 100-pound crates, and there is no bruised, skinned, burst, half-rotten stock when it reaches the customer. A bag is no more fit to ship seed potatoes in than it is for shipping oranges.



KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Plant City, Florida
